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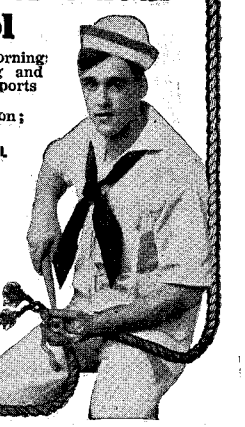

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XL., NO. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1040

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE UPRISING AGAINST CANNON

THE real end of Speaker Cannon's power came on January 6, believes the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), when the Republican "insurgents" joined the Democrats and snatched from the Speaker's hand the naming of the House members of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry. But a more spectacular proof that he was no longer master in his own House came last week, when the most desperate efforts of his adherents failed to prevent his ejection from the chief citadel of his power, the Committee on Rules. In the struggle his opponents marshaled a majority of thirty-six votes. Altho a subsequent action to remove him from the Speakership was defeated, editorial observers declare that "Cannonism" is now at an end. It is "the death-blow of the old order" in the House, exclaims the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"The old system has been tottering. The public some time ago came to the conclusion that it represented one-man power and that the great authority concentrated in the hands of the Speaker was not only theoretically liable to serious abuse, but had been abused in the way of suppressing free action in the House and making its machinery a means of maintaining the prestige of the Speakership rather than of accomplishing ends in legislation aimed at by the majority party."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which has often said a kind word for Mr. Cannon when he was braving the most violent storms of vituperation, now makes the point that his very defeat proves that he was never the tyrant his foes made him out to be. We read:

"The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon is having a rough time. For a despot, entrenched behind invulnerable breastworks, he is singularly ineffective. His rules, his wicked and corrupt control of the mannikins in the House, are wabbling visibly. It is a season of earthquakes, explosions, and much impassioned oratory.

"Nothing, of course, that can happen to injure authority and confuse public business is other than admirable. Far from all honest men be it to grin at the spectacle of devoted Democratic patriots, recently allied with the Cannonites, now roosting harmoniously with the insurgents. Yet one horrid thought obtrudes. Cannon himself in season and out has taught the doctrine that the majority rules always in the House, and that the Speaker is the servant of the Representatives.

"They seem to have stirred up much trouble for Uncle Joe, but his very enemies supply the incident that supports most convincingly his often repeated contention. The majority does rule the House of Representatives."

UNCROWNED.

A "might have been" that may be causing Mr. Cannon some regret just now is suggested by the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"Many times during the present session, if common report is true, friends have suggested to the Speaker the advisability of his making some announcement as to his retirement. But with the weakness of a strong man he has rejected the counsel, saying that he would not retreat when under fire. Not always a good maxim to follow. Three months ago the Speaker could have retired with far more dignity and less appearance of compulsion than now. A golden opportunity was wasted because the Speaker was more stubborn than wise."

The same paper remarks that there is evidence that Mr. Cannon "does not adequately understand the meaning or the direction of the storm beating about him," so the New York *American* (Ind.) proceeds to enlighten him thus:

"It is the part of charity to explain to the bewildered Speaker why he must go. *The American* will undertake to perform that benevolent service—as follows:

"Mr. Cannon's bewilderment is due to the fact that he confounds the idea of a PARTY majority with that of a VOTING majority. It is the mistake that machine politicians are especially likely to make.

"They can not conceive, for example, why a Republican Congressman should concern himself about the justice or the practicability of measures—or about anything but the use that can be made of legislation in the business of keeping the machine in running order.

"To Mr. Cannon all disagreement as to what is right and wrong in lawmaking looks like pure cussedness.

"Therefore, when he announces the principle that 'the majority

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must rule,' he means that the party majority, through the Rules Committee and the Speaker, must run things.

"And any departure from this theory looks, to the jaundiced eyes of Mr. Cannon, like the reign of chaos and black night.

"The country at large—which is turning away from the idols of party—thinks otherwise. . . . . .

"Mr. Cannon will slide from the peaks of power and slip into some obscure political crevasse.

"And the pity of it all is that—even now, after *The American* has taken such pains to explain matters—'Uncle Joe' will not understand.

"He will never know what hit him."

The motives of the "insurgents" are treated as follows by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks the fall of Cannon may also be a serious matter for the President:

"The Republicans who are spoken of as insurgents, coming very largely from the West, but with some Eastern members among them, very naturally resent the tyranny of the Speaker, which they have daily experienced in the House proceedings; but, above and beyond that, they abhor and are determined to make an end of that control of the 'interests' over their party which is summed up and exprest in the word 'Cannonism.' They are the advocates and exponents of new policies, policies very different from those the party has pursued during the many decades of its partnership with protected and favored interests. They will have their way, or, it may be, they will break loose from the present organization. That rather startling issue of the contest against Cannonism is pretty plainly foreshadowed by many incidents of the fight in the House.

"President Taft, no doubt after a good deal of deliberation, appeared to have made up his mind that it was safer for him to cast in his lot with the old leaders of the Republican party, trusting to the cohesive tendencies of the organization to bring the insurgents submissively back into the camp in time for the Congressional elections. The correctness of his reasoning and the soundness and safety of his conclusions are manifestly up for determination in the present contest. It is a very grave matter for the Administration."

The tariff's part in the fray is sketched thus by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The present insurrection would never have reached its astonishing intensity and strength simply as a protest against the Speaker's power in the abstract. It is the uses to which he has put his power that are chiefly responsible for the rebellion; and that he has been able to do what he has done is looked upon as demonstration that the power itself stands in urgent need of a check.

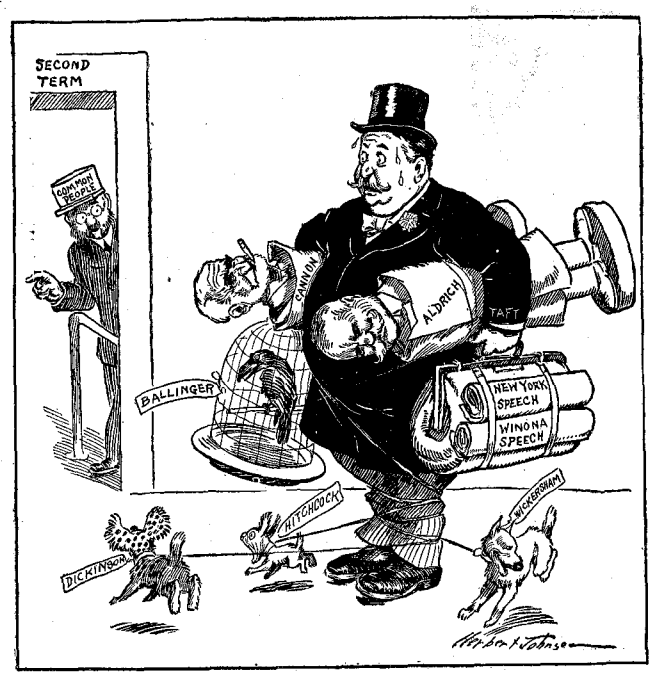
"Aside, too, from all questions of Cannon or 'Cannonism,' the insurrection gives evidence of the general state of political feeling, and above all, of feeling on the tariff. Honest men like President Taft and Representative McCall may succeed in convincing themselves that Aldrich and Cannon gave the country a 'square deal' on the tariff, but it is plain that they will never convince anybody else. To satisfy the demand of the country, to fulfil the expectations that had been aroused in the campaign, a change in the tariff was necessary whose reality it required no fine statistical argument to establish. If the indignation against the tariff taxes levied on the people by favored interests, which had been steadily rising year after year, was to be stilled, the change in the tariff had to be one that was clearly visible to the naked eye. The reception that Mr. Taft's Winona speech met with was a foretaste of what has been happening in the House during the past few days. When powers that are almost despotic in themselves, and whose range is coextensive with the government of a great country, are exercised not only with gross disregard of the rights of minorities, but also in the interest of a system of tax spoliation of which the country is thoroughly tired, such a storm as we are witnessing is a natural result."

Even Mr. Roosevelt and Tammany Hall had a hand in this wicked "Cannonism," if we are to believe the New York *World* (Dem.). One furnished the example of bullying tyranny and the other helped the Speaker out once when he was short of votes:

"Cannonism got along very well under the Roosevelt Administration, for it rested wholly upon the strength of a compact and docile Republican majority. Its fate was sealed, as its character was clearly shown when, in order to sustain itself at the beginning of the Taft Administration, it was forced to make an alliance with Tammany. An institution depending upon the worst elements of both parties for its existence is necessarily doomed.

"Objectionable as Speaker Cannon's methods have been, the personality of the man has had quite as much to do with his overthrow. He survived an era when bullying in high places was the fashion. In the chair of the House he brutally reenforced a President given to violence, unreason, and defamation. By right he should have retired at the close of the Administration which developed him. To prolong his power with questionable Democratic assistance was only to invite destruction.

"The political atmosphere can not fail to be purified by this parliamentary revolution. It goes back to first principles. It is a reassertion of Congressional authority and dignity. It proves that the representative principle still lives. In an American way it upholds the privileges of the Commons as against the privileges of the Crown. The shackles of the Speakership Trust are to be broken."



DOORKEEPER—"You'll have to check some of that outside, Mr. President." —Johnson in *La Follette's Magazine*.

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"HURRY, WILLIAM, AND HOOK ME UP!" —Keppler in *Puck*.

TRIBULATIONS OF A FAMILY MAN.

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ALMOST!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE PROTECTING WING—ALWAYS ROOM FOR A FEW MORE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CROWDING.

MR. BALLINGER'S CONSERVATION CREED

EVEN Mr. Pinchot, remarks one editor, would find little to complain of in Secretary Ballinger's definition of a proper conservation policy, as outlined last week in general terms before the Minnesota Conservation and Agricultural Development Congress in St. Paul. Conservation laws should be so framed, declares the Secretary of the Interior, that development of our natural resources "may go hand in hand with our natural energy, but that inordinate greed of private individuals or corporations and the tendency to monopolize and control these resources against the interest of the public in general should be restrained and regulated under reasonable and practical methods." But the difference in the attitude of the two men would become very evident, the same editor surmises, if Mr. Ballinger went on to define his conception of "reasonable and practical methods."

In Mr. Ballinger's opinion, moreover, most of the ills and perils which the conservation movement aims to avert have been greatly exaggerated. Thus he takes issue with the figures of the "doctrinaires" who warn us that our coal-supply will be exhausted in about a hundred years. "The fact is," he says, "at the close of 1908 only four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the original supply of coal in this country had been exhausted, leaving as the apparent supply still available 99.6 per cent., or coal enough to last, as some claim, for a period of 7,000 years." He hopes that "between the hysteria that exists on the one side and the tendency to despoil the public domain on the other we will be able to find the true policy of the Government."

After pointing out that "the present laws and methods of disposal of deposits of coal, phosphates, oil, and natural gas are utterly impractical, either from the standpoint of the locator or that of the Government," and that "no adequate method exists for controlling or supervising hydro-electric power produced from power plants installed on Government water-power sites," he expresses the hope that Congress will supply the proper remedial legislation and will "furnish the Interior Department with the necessary machinery safely and properly to guard the public interest" in the ultimate bestowal of the public domain.

Defining his own attitude toward conservation he says:

"I am as ardent an advocate of wise conservation as the most radical, but it must be wise conservation to appeal to me. It must imply as full and free a development of our natural resources as is consistent with our civilization and our needs. It may mean the reservation from use for limited periods of certain of our deposits of coal, of mineral oils and gas, of phosphates, or of timber, to protect against the inordinate greed of men who wish to exploit the present with no regard for the future or the general welfare; and when this becomes necessary it is a national duty to make such reservations out of the public domain.

"The President has outlined to Congress certain legislative changes deemed necessary to secure administrative power and authority to reasonably supervise and control the disposition of the remainder of the public domain, and at the same time secure the largest measure of development, the principal features of which are authority to withdraw public lands in cases of emergency and authority for a scientific classification of lands containing coal, oil, natural gas, and phosphate deposits, for their proper disposition and for the control of water-power sites."

In reference to the Congressional investigation of his department now under way Mr. Ballinger is quoted in a Minneapolis dispatch to the New York *Herald* as saying: "When this investigation is concluded it will be found that I have been made the victim of a campaign of insinuation and innuendo without basis or claim of justice, and the campaign of insinuation is the hardest thing in the world to meet."

Commenting upon his St. Paul address the New York *American* remarks that "Mr. Ballinger conveyed the distinct impression that the wisdom which appeals to him consists mainly in sitting still." The New York *Evening Post* finds "an element of common sense on Ballinger's side," and goes on to say:

"The spirit with which the country has flung itself into conservation is almost one of panic fear. The militant magazines are already preaching Government ownership, State Socialism, and what not.

"We can not believe that at one bound this land of unlimited resources and equal opportunities has become a land all a-tremble for its future. But Ballinger's common sense does not nullify a distrust in his motives, whereas Pinchot's occasional departures from common sense are palliated by the undoubted disinterestedness of his motives. He has rendered the country a great service by calling its attention to a problem of the highest importance.

"The country's duty to itself now is to go at the problem in a spirit of determination and common sense."

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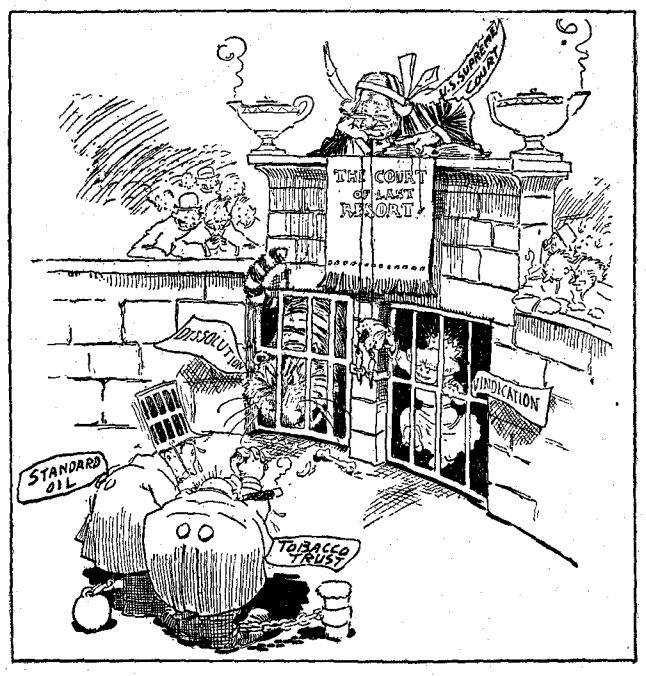
IMPORTANCE OF THE STANDARD-OIL CASE

THE Dred-Scott decision of sixty years ago will be rivaled in importance and significance by the coming Standard-Oil verdict, says one of the "statesmen-correspondents" in Washington, as President Taft dubbed them the other day, and while the statesmen-editors do not all rate it so high, they all agree that it may easily be the big event of the year in the business world. The Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust are both up before the bar of the Supreme Court, and if the decision goes against them many other similar corporations, great and small, will fall under the same condemnation and a general reorganization and readjustment must follow. Upon the decision of these cases, declares the New York *Evening Sun*, which has never been accused of hostility to the



THE LADY OR THE TIGER?
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

trusts, "depend the immediate future of American industry and commerce and the welfare of every citizen of the country." Indeed, adds this paper, "the issue involved is nothing less than the continued existence of our whole modern fabric of economical production by large units." The revival of prosperity is impeded, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, awaiting the announcement of these momentous decisions, and "to say that President Taft has an interest in the decisions of the court in these two cases would be to express his feelings mildly," for "on these rulings will depend the success or the failure of much work which was begun by his predecessor in the last year of his Administration and which has been pushed by Mr. Taft since he entered office a year ago."

The history of the Standard-Oil case is sketched briefly as follows by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The original suit was brought, it will be recalled, in the Eastern District of Missouri, and the Circuit Court out there, after reviewing the evidence in detail and stating its findings of what had been proved, held that the 'organization of 1899,' that is, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, formed to hold a majority of the stock of nineteen other corporations, some of which controlled a number of subsidiary companies, was a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in petroleum and its products, and a combination or conspiracy to monopolize a substantial part of that commerce, in violation of the Antitrust Law.

"The decree of the court enjoined the company and its directors from exercising control over the subsidiary companies whose stock it held and the subsidiary companies from paying dividends upon their stock to the principal company; but the subsidiary companies were left free to distribute their stock ratably among the shareholders of the principal company as individuals. Seven individual defendants were named and all parties to the 'illegal combination' were enjoined from continuing it or forming a new one, and were forbidden to engage in interstate commerce in the products of the combination until it had been dissolved and discontinued. The execution of the decree of the Circuit Court has been in abeyance, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, and will continue so until final judgment has been pronounced."

Speaking for the Standard Oil Company Mr. John G. Milburn told the Supreme Court in effect that the trust is not so black as it has been painted. Out of 37,000 towns in which Standard Oil does business, he said, the records show complaints of unfair competition from only 37, and "no independent refiner since 1887, when the Interstate Commerce Act was passed, has complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission of discriminations." In answer to a question by Justice Day he estimated that from 87 to 90 per cent. of the oil-refining business in this country is in the hands of Standard Oil. He closed with this plea for his client:

"Here is an organization that has had a continuous life of 40 years. I don't say the men in it have never done anything wrong. Judge us, I ask you, by human standards. I have no doubt it has done things that it has had no right to do. But it has done this: It has fought for the marketing of an American product; for the delivery of an American product all over the inhabitable globe. It has built it up with capital and undaunted courage. We beg of this court that if we are found to be doing wrong, enjoin us from doing that, but, in the name of justice, do not destroy the organization which has accomplished such results, unless there is nothing else to do."

Attorney-General Wickersham, for the prosecution, charged Standard Oil with framing its present form of organization with the purpose of evading the Sherman Act, but declared that there was no material difference between the organization of the Standard and that of the Northern Securities Company, which the Court had condemned. It was, he said, a combination in restraint of trade, if there ever was one, and was also the most tremendous combination the world had ever seen. Reverting to the cry that a decision against the company would be disastrous to the business world, Mr. Wickersham said that cry had been heard before when the Northern Securities Company had been brought to book and nothing of the kind had happened. Mr. Kellogg reviewed all the crimes and misdemeanors that have been laid to the charge of the trust, and exclaimed:

"They have waved the black flag over the land as others have done over the ocean. They have competed with an ability unequaled in this country. With its ramifications, its influence, and its money power, give it a *carte blanche*, let it combine, as Mr. Watson suggests, and let it cut prices, as Mr. Milburn speaks about, and I predict it will control every industry in this country in ten years—yes, in five years."

Mr. Milburn pleaded in extenuation that the trust should not be held responsible for unauthorized acts of overzealous employees, a point also made, it will be remembered, by Mr. Rockefeller in his autobiography. In reply to this plea the New York *World* says:

"At Sing Sing one morning this week a man who was about to die in the electric chair made a statement to the effect that, while he was guilty of burglary, he had not perpetrated the murder for which he was to be exterminated. An associate burglar had done that. After a life of crime he found some satisfaction in this reflection, but the law, statutory and common, holds equally guilty all who engage in an unlawful enterprise that results in murder.

"It is worth noting that the final defense of the oil monopoly is substantially the same as that of the housebreaker. Standard Oil appears to be willing to confess some of the minor offenses with which it is charged, but it objects seriously to the infliction upon it of a death sentence for the crimes committed by its employees.

"Habitual criminals, whether thugs or trusts, should know, and if they do not know they should be shown, that persistent and consistent lawbreaking involves responsibilities that can not always be nicely calculated in advance. Commercial conspiracies some-

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MEASURING UP TO PEARY.

—Porter in the Boston *Traveler*.

THE GREATEST ICEBERG OF ALL.

—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

HOW CONGRESS HONORS PEARY.

times lead straight to the gallows exactly as burglary does. If the laws had been enforced against individuals instead of corporations, the men of Standard Oil instead of the institution of Standard Oil would now be at the bar.

"A corporation whose very organization and objects are in violation of law is fully responsible for the acts of its agents, just as every member of a gang of housebreakers is responsible for the acts of his associates. Not much would be left of the trust question if the rules of personal guilt applicable everywhere else were enforced all along the line in the prosecution of commercial conspiracies."

Some one is sending around to the press a defense of the Standard Oil Company from the facile pen of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, issued in a neat pamphlet form. Mr. Hubbard admits that the trust may have been unladylike in the hurly-burly competition of years ago, but he owns up that in his own youth he, too, was guilty of petty mischiefs that should not now be counted as stains on his character. He goes on:

"This country has just passed through a cyclone of defamation, vituperation, and exposure—much of it indecent.

"We have been in a state of panic through the policy of burning our barns to kill the mice. The national condition has been pathologic.

"We are now recovering our sanity. The commercial jolt we have experienced has shown us that when the railroads are prosperous—buying rails, extending their lines, building bridges, warehouses, collecting a better equipment—we are all prosperous. When the railroads cease pushing for better facilities, there is a lull, the bread-line forms, the tramp of the unemployed and the hoarse and ominous roar of the mob are heard in the land. In such times, an extra police force is needed and menace becomes imminent.

"Individuals at work are safe—and a nation is only safe when its people are employed.

"Now, suppose you raise a cry of 'Stop thief,' and turn the powerful resources of the Government to harassing enterprise, with the endeavor to confiscate its property, take away its character, destroy its good-will, does it not stand to reason that we thus kill ambition, destroy initiative, smother aspiration, and get a condition where expansion ceases, orders are canceled, men laid off, and the whole land suffers? . . . . . .

"The habit of certain newspapers of trying to inspire class-hatred by picturing the great business-builder as a parasite, living on the labor of the proletariat, is an insult to the intelligence of the age.

"Should our Government begin to confiscate private property in the name of the law, that instant will enterprise grow old, and senility prate of the past.

"But this is not to be.

"We are beginning to realize that business is built on confidence, that when we destroy faith in our commercial fabric we are actually taking the roofs from homes, snatching food from children, and pushing bodies naked out into the storm. Business means homes, gardens, books, parks, music, good roads, schools—safety, peace, and prosperity—and of these things the world has not yet seen a plethora.

"Shall we blast, wither, and destroy with the breath of our mouths all that civilization holds dear? I think not. We can direct and regulate, but we will do it in justice and not in blindness and wrath, lest we welcome the angels of peace with bloody hands to hospitable graves, and we ourselves go down in the sunken roadway, horse and rider, pursuer and pursued."

TRYING TO SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NEW YORK

WHEN the need of Republican housecleaning in Albany became so acute that Washington, through Senator Root, offered a helping hand with the broom and mop, the anti-Hughes machine repulsed the offer with an indignant outcry against "Federal interference." While some outside papers regard this as a severe snub to Senator Root, and indirectly to President Taft, the New York *Press* (Rep.) interprets it as a contemptuous defiance of the will of the people. That the Republican voters of the State share this view would seem to be indicated by the results of the town elections throughout the State last week, with their succession of Republican reverses. If the bosses continue to order Senator Root and President Taft off the premises, say some observers, the only remedy remaining will be to place ex-President Roosevelt, on his return, in command of the political situation in his home State.

The "Federal interference" which aroused such indignation among the Albany politicians began with a telegram from Senator Root to State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, suggesting the appointment of Senator Harvey D. Hinman, a Hughes Republican, to succeed Senator Allds for the time being as president of the State Senate. "Any other action," he said, "would, it seems to me, be most unfortunate and injurious." In spite of this urgent

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hint the Senate leadership was given to Senator George H. Cobb, the candidate of the State machine. This was interpreted by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) and other Republican papers as meaning that "Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State Committee, William Barnes, Jr., and other heads of the machine have defeated Senator Root, Governor Hughes, and their backer, President Taft." But "one more such victory for the machine," declares Senator Brackett, "and it is undone"; and the New York *Press* (Rep.) shares this view, asserting that the event "has only made the victory of the people over the bosses surer than ever." *The Press* predicts with eloquence the storm of popular indignation "that will rage around the heads of the renegades with renewed and irresistible fury." To quote the same paper further:

SENATOR FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.

He is regarded as representing Senator Root, Governor Hughes, and President Taft in the New York State Senate.

"It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a crisis now before the Republican party in this State, and one that may affect the national organization. Things could go so far, if not remedied, that the electors would throw the organization of the House of Representatives into Democratic hands and destroy the legislative policies of President Taft for the last two years of his term. . . . . .

"When, therefore, such men as President Taft, Governor Hughes, Senator Root, and Lloyd C. Griscom ask the voters of the Republican party to reestablish themselves in control of the organization there ought not to be in the mind of Republicans who are seeking the welfare of the whole State, and relatively of the party throughout the country, any thought that there is Federal interference in the direction of State or city affairs. A crisis has come in the party when men of high purposes are asked to take hold of affairs. It matters not that Root is United States Senator and Calder, of Brooklyn, is Representative in Congress. The fact that they are Federal office-holders has nothing to do with this case. They are New York Republicans, anxious to redeem the party organization from the men who guarded the insurance scandals, who upheld Kelsey against Governor Hughes, and elected Allds with a knowledge of his record.

"That Governor Hughes is allied with Root and a majority of the members of Congress from New York and that President Taft supports them is the best proof that they represent the decencies in political life."

It was a Republican factional fight begun in New York, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which disrupted the party in 1881 and sent Cleveland to the Presidency in 1884. The present situation is thus described in a New York dispatch to the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"President Taft and his friends are setting the stage for the national campaign of 1912 and the Administration feels that unless the present State organization joins with Governor Hughes a party split will follow that will give the State to the Democrats next November and seriously jeopardize the Republicans' chance of capturing New York's thirty-nine electoral votes for their Presidential nominee.

"Woodruff will remain chairman, and the opposition to Governor Hughes will in a large measure cease, so that no split may occur if the Root plan is carried out; but the election of Senator Cobb as president *pro tem.* of the State Senate has so strengthened the hands of Woodruff and his friends in the organization that they may elect to advance such legislation as they please at Albany, and, so doing, will split the party wide open. In that event our hope lies in Theodore Roosevelt, who will be asked to assume the leadership of the party, and his return is only three months away."

Last week a widely heralded conference took place between Senator Root and Chairman Woodruff, and many newspaper prophets asserted confidently that the immediate sequel would be Mr. Woodruff's resignation. When Senator Root returned to Washington and Mr. Woodruff remained in control of the State machine it was at once rumored that Washington had accepted a defeat and acquiesced in the State organization's revised reactionary program. This drew from Senator Davenport, fresh from a conference with Mr. Root, the following authorized denial and statement:

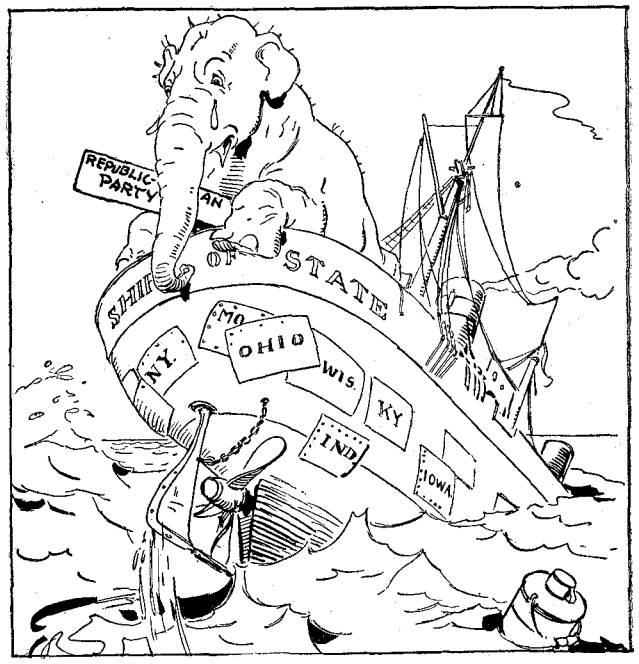
"Nothing could be further from the truth. As a matter of fact, Mr. Root strongly favors the widening of investigation into alleged corruption, the passing of a thoroughgoing telegraph and telephone measure, and also the enactment of the Hinman-Green direct-primary bill into law. And he has so informed the Republican organization.

"Neither they nor the people of the State need have any doubt about where he stands, nor any question that in his own good way and time he will do all in his power to aid in establishing a better order of things within the Republican party in the State of New York."

Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The party can not present two faces to the voters. It can not claim Governor Hughes as the exponent of its purposes, the embodiment of its spirit, and its 'chief asset' and pride, and at the same time put itself under the management of a man or a group of men who are animated by vastly different purposes and who have consistently done their utmost to thwart the Governor.

"This fact is so patent that it should be as apparent to Mr. Woodruff himself as it is to all those who are watching with anxiety the course that he and his friends are following. The more honest the State chairman is in his beliefs and the more stedfast he is in his position the more unwilling he should be to lead a party thoroughly out of sympathy with his attitude. And whether or not he perceives the absurdity, the dangerous folly, of the party's going before the public as the party of Hughes with an anti-Hughes chairman, the rest of the party certainly does."



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S. O. S.

The new wireless signal of distress which indicates "We are sinking."
—Hamilton in *Judge*.

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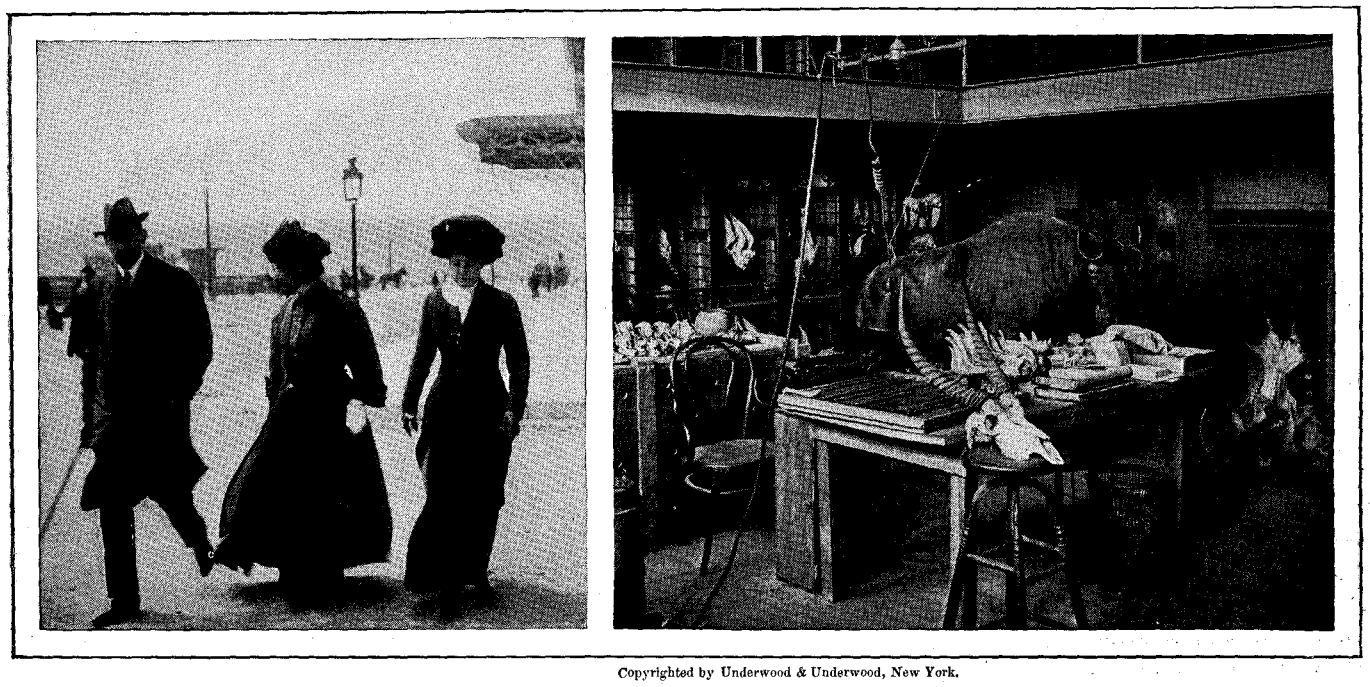

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MRS. ROOSEVELT AND MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT IN NAPLES, ON THEIR WAY TO MEET THE EX-PRESIDENT.

CORNER OF THE ROOM IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WHERE THE SPECIMENS SECURED BY THE ROOSEVELT EXPEDITION ARE BEING EXAMINED AND ARRANGED.

FORESHADOWINGS OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

THE ATTACK ON THE RAILROAD BILL

IT was a notable day in the history of the Senate, and also a "red-letter day for insurgency," as one editor remarks, when the Administration's Railroad Bill began its legislative career. This bill, heralded for months as one of the President's paramount measures, was finally reported to the Senate only to encounter a storm of violent criticism, which its sponsors met with silence, or, at most, a perfunctory defense. Moreover, Senator Cummins (Rep., Iowa) opened the fight against the measure with a bitter and direct attack upon the President, asserting, according to the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*, that the bill as reported had been thrice rewritten, and each time at the request of railroad magnates, and, also, that in preparing such a measure and sending it to the Senate to be passed intact, the Executive was assuming a dictatorial attitude and was encroaching upon the legislative function. The minority report presented by the two "insurgent" Republicans on the Committee, Senators Cummins and Clapp, finds much fault with the bill and intimates that the President has been deceived by his advisers into approving certain features, which, if allowed to remain in it, will practically nullify its influence for good. And in the House the Committee to which the bill was referred are said to intend to make a number of substantial modifications before reporting it.

The bill, it will be remembered, was drawn up for the President by Attorney-General Wickersham and was changed somewhat after Mr. Taft's conference with a number of railroad presidents. The measure, as introduced simultaneously in the Senate by Mr. Elkins and in the House by Mr. Townsend, creates a "Court of Commerce" to have exclusive jurisdiction in certain railroad cases, with appeal to the Supreme Court; it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission wide powers over agreements between railroads, and over the fixing and revision of rates; it prohibits a railroad from acquiring directly or indirectly any interest in a competing road, but allows a railroad owning fifty per cent. of the stock of another road to acquire the rest or to renew any lease, and exempts from the prohibition street, suburban, and interurban electric passenger railroads; and contains certain stringent provisions aimed to prevent stock-watering.

The House Committee were practically unanimous in striking out from the bill the provisions authorizing a railroad owning 50 per cent. of the stock of another line to extend its holdings, allowing the renewal of leases of railroads, permitting a director of one line to become a director of a competitor, and exempting street and electric lines from the prohibition against the acquiring of an interest in a competing road.

Commenting upon the fact that eighty-three separate bills for railroad regulation have been introduced at this session of Congress, *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) asserts that the railroads of the country consider the Taft measure introduced by Senator Elkins the most sensible and moderate of them all, and that while they are not convinced of the necessity for such a law, their opposition is of a most perfunctory character.

The New York *Times*, on the other hand, intimates that lack of criticism of this measure on the part of railways is due to the fact that they are "reluctant to express themselves from fear of being misunderstood." This paper quotes Henry Fink, president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, as calling the pending legislation—

"the most drastic measure that has ever been proposed. It oversteps the limit of regulation and enters upon the field of Government control of the properties of railroad corporations."

The general tone of editorial comment is decidedly pessimistic as to the ultimate success of this pet measure of the Administration. "President Taft's projects for regulation of the railroads seem doomed to defeat," as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) puts it. The cause of the President's ill-success is by many observers attributed to his methods. The Administration at Washington, states the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), is now "beginning to encounter some of the difficulties of legislating from the White House or the Cabinet room instead of in the legislative halls." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) disapprove of such "White House legislation," and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) is moved to ask:

"To sum the matter up, when did the people ordain that the Attorney-General should frame the legislation of the United States? And, if it is to be party treachery for Congressmen to make or amend laws as they see fit, why go to the expense of having a Congress?"

In view of the action of the House Committee and the open and vigorous attack upon the bill in the Senate, many think it

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improbable that the measure will become law in anything like its original form. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) is of the opinion that the real fight over the bill and its final shaping will take place in the conference committees of the two Houses, and "that the Senate will be forced into the position of conserving the interests of the corporations."

In a speech made to members of the Traffic Club of Chicago on St. Patrick's day, President Taft defended his course in giving the railroads a hearing during the preparation of the bill. He said:

"It seems to be in the minds of some gentlemen that the people who are to be consulted are not those directly affected; that, if in the recommendation of legislation affecting railroads you venture to consult railroad men, it is enough to condemn all the legislation which you recommend. I am ready to condemn railroads when they violate the law. I am ready to pass laws that shall so regulate commerce as to make all things equal.

"But every man is entitled to his day in court, and I should feel a coward if I hesitated to say that in recommending legislation I do not consult every interest, and when that interest presented an argument that I thought fair yielded to it."

Speaking on the following day at Rochester, N. Y., the President took up the cudgels in defense of several much-criticized provisions of the bill, including the one creating a Commerce Court, and the one permitting railroads already owning 50 per cent. of the stock in another road to buy the remaining shares. In the same address he summed up the things which he declared had caused some of his advisers to characterize him as a bad politician. To quote a Rochester press dispatch:

"In the first place, he said, there was the Tariff Law, and a new Tariff Bill always defeats a party.

"In the second place had come the corporation tax, bringing with it the enmity of everybody directly or indirectly interested in the more than 40,0000 corporations affected by it.

"In the third place, there was the alleged postal deficit, which had been charged to the carrying of magazines and periodicals at 1 cent a pound. That was 'bad politics because it arrayed all the magazines and periodicals against the Administration.'

"In the fourth place Congress only reduced the duty on print paper 30 per cent., instead of putting it on the free list. This offended the newspapers. And, last of all, the Postal Savings-Bank Bill had turned all the bankers against the Administration.

"'So,' he continued, 'my friends don't see just where we are coming out. But I am confident in the end that the measures will approve themselves. The troubles we most fear are those that never come. The measures that we promised ought to be adopted, not because they will give us political strength, but because they are right. And if they are right the people will find them to be right, and that's the best politics in the end.'"

THE DEMAND FOR MORE PAY

LABOR, the enchanted giant, is being aroused from his long sleep, asserts the New York *Call*, which finds evidence of this awakening in the strikes and rumors of strikes which contribute a disturbing factor to the present economic situation. Not in many a year, declares this Socialist organ, has labor throughout the country evinced so much unrest. And *The Wall Street Journal*, which speaks for capital, testifies to the same fact. In addition to the general strike growing out of the carmen's strike in Philadelphia, dispatches report strikes in the Bethlehem, Pa., steel works, in the factories of the International Paper Company in New York, and in many minor industrial plants in all sections of the country. Not less significant than these which have actually been precipitated are the promised strikes which darken the horizons of the railway and mining worlds if certain demands of organized labor are not granted. In all cases the question of higher wages, or the equivalent of higher wages, is involved.

Last week the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen delivered to the managers of all railroads west of Chicago an ultimatum which threatened to send 25,000 firemen out on strike, and to tie up 150,000 miles of road. The crisis was averted, however, by the intervention, under the Erdman Act, of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Commissioner of Labor Neill. In this case the firemen's demands included a wage increase of about 12.5 per cent. Altho no such comprehensive movement has confronted the Eastern railroads, they are nevertheless face to face with the question of higher pay. Thus the 6,000 trainmen and conductors of the New York Central are asking, through their organizations, for wage increases ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., while similar demands are being heard by the managers of the Big Four and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Indeed, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "every road in the country is more or less affected." The concessions made to its employees by the Baltimore & Ohio are regarded by some editors as indicative of the course the other Eastern roads will take. Others, less optimistic, predict still greater unrest in the labor world by the first of May. Added to the trouble in the railroad world are certain ominous rumors from the United Mine Workers. On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "labor is so fully employed at wages quite as high as before the panic and often higher that, with tact and consideration on the part of employers, it will become difficult to develop a serious strike situation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"My dear Gifford" now sounds something like "My dear Maria."—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Mr. Taft is beginning to find out how the Colonel got into the mood to fight lions.—*Chicago News.*

"How Firm a Foundation" is now the leading tune with Deacon Rockefeller.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Every day brings him nearer to the country that would like to know his intentions.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Maryland has adopted Black-eyed Susan as the State flower, but she won't let the women vote.—*Toledo Blade.*

"All interviews will be false!" It is the same Roosevelt. There has been no substitution.—*Boston Transcript.*

At least nobody has raised any question as to whether President Taft has earned his first year's salary.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Dr. Parkhurst is perfectly right in saying that no healthy man should die at ninety. The trouble is that many of us die of ill-health.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In these swift-moving times there is not so much difference between men after all—the rich man dodges taxes and the poor man dodges taxis.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Mr. Gifford Pinchot's testimony makes it clear that he is one of the two flawlessly honest men in the United States—and the other's in Africa.—*Detroit Journal.*

When Uncle Joe and the President dance together, who pays the fiddler?—*Toledo Blade.*

As a leader, Senator Root would be all right, if he could get any one to follow him.—*New York American.*

The prodigal son will shortly return from Africa. Shall we kill the fatted beef trust?—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The City of Mexico has a million-dollar bull ring. Wall street has a billion-dollar one.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The real compliment nowadays is to say that she is worth her weight in pork chops.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

We can't help feeling that, in some way, Secretary Ballinger is to blame for those avalanches out in Idaho, too.—*Detroit Journal.*

There is some little comfort in the fact that a man confest he stole a ham. They can still be obtained somehow.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It was unkind to call New York the most impolite city on earth after the trouble it took to be cordial and courteous to Dr. Cook.—*Washington Star.*

"Meat and poultry prices again soar," says a news head-line. The fellow who pays the bills has been that way right along.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is a strange spectacle—that, in New York, of the brother and partner of a bribe-giver prosecuting the bribe-taker for accepting it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

The question now arises, can John D.'s charity trust give it back to the people as fast as the Standard Oil Company can take it from them?—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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FATE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

MR. ASQUITH, the British Prime Minister, has intimated in outline what the Government intends to do with the House of Lords. "Down with the bloody tyrants!" was a poster which Mr. Gladstone once shuddered to read in the streets of Dundee, and while Mr. Asquith may not regard the Lords as sanguinary monsters, he is reported as being resolved to bring them down, first by curtailing their power to veto bills passed by the Commons, and later by actually substituting a democratic for this hereditary chamber. The following remarks of the Premier are reported in the London *Times* with regard to the resolutions he intends to propose:

"On the reassembling of Parliament after the adjournment from March 24 to March 29 we shall present our proposals in regard to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament, and present them in the first instance in the form of resolutions.

"These resolutions will, I hope and believe, be both few and simple.

"They will affirm the necessity of excluding the House of Lords altogether from the domain of finance.

"They will ask this House to declare that in the sphere of legislation the power of veto at present possest by the House of Lords should be so limited in its exercise as to secure the predominance of the deliberate and considered will of this House within the lifetime of a single Parliament.

"And, further, it will be made plain that these constitutional changes are without prejudice to and contemplate in a subsequent year the substitution in our Second Chamber of a democratic for an hereditary basis.

"If this House should assent to the resolutions, a bill to give effect to them will without delay be introduced."

Speaking on the same subject in the House of Peers Lord Rosebery, an ex-Prime Minister, advocated the reform, but not the abolition of the Upper Chamber. He said he intended to submit the following resolutions:

"1. That a strong and efficient Second Chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the well-being of the State and the balance of Parliament.

"2. That a Second Chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords.

"3. That a necessary preliminary to such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that possession of a peerage shall no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords."

He appealed to his hearers in a speech of two hours' duration to save the Constitution from chaos by consenting to reform. He warned them by the example of the French noblesse during the French Revolution, who could have saved the monarchy if only they had made the concessions which were ultimately wrung from them. He remarked:

"Your lordships have the opportunity to render the country a greater service than has fallen to the lot of any body of men since the barons rescued the liberties of England from King John. Your lordships, like the barons, may rescue the nation from the impending despotism, not of a king, but of a single, irresponsible chamber.

"Too late had the French aristocracy made their concessions. One hundred years earlier they would have saved the monarchy. Those words 'too late' shall not be repeated here. I rest confident in the wisdom and patriotism of this House—so confident that I am convinced that they will rise to the height of the occasion and vindicate the principles of the Constitution.

"You will, my Lords, if I am not greatly mistaken, save the Constitution by maintaining the guaranties that the Constitution demands. You will save the future of our country when nothing less than the future of our country is involved. You will earn imperishable honor and imperishable gratitude not merely from the nation now but as long as the history of this country shall survive."

Speaking of Mr. Asquith's resolutions the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* says:

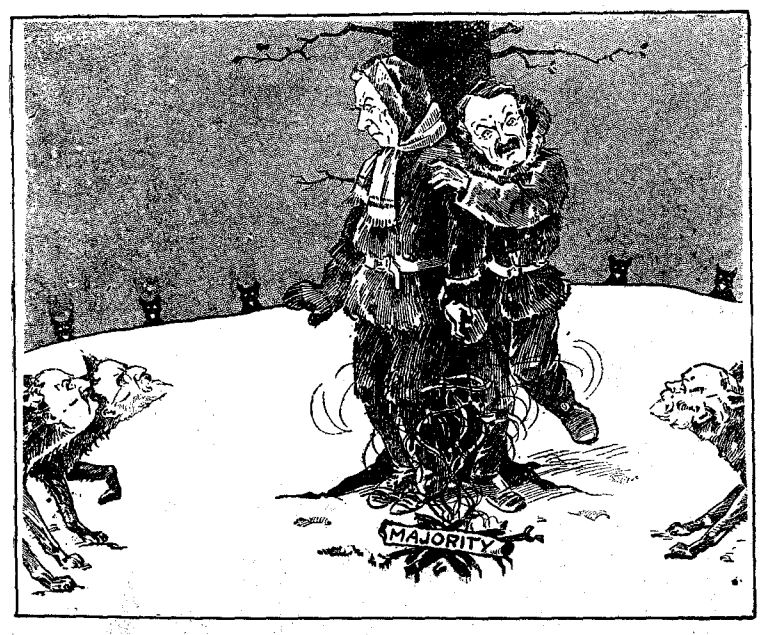
TOO YOUNG TO DIE.

THE PUP—"Please do not cut me off with my life's work still undone."

MR. REDMOND—"Well, how long do you want for it?"

THE PUP—"About three months."

—*Punch* (London).



THE NARROWING CIRCLE.

"As the fire burned low, the circle of gleaming eyes perceptibly narrowed."

(Extract from a traveler's journal.)

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

THE MEN IN POSSESSION.

DAME ASQUITH (who, having lost her chief means of support through a horrible accident in the country, finds her dwelling in the possession of two long-standing creditors, Keir Hardie and Redmond): "To think it should have come to this! And me once so respectable!"—*Bystander.*

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"Two things, at all events, are clear from the Prime Minister's statement. There will be no financial chaos, and all the forces supporting the Government will be concentrated at the earliest possible moment on the House of Lords question.

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself said, in moving the veto resolutions, that they did 'not in the least preclude or prejudice any proposals which may be made for the reform of the House of Lords itself.' We believe that the final solution must embrace a reconstitution of the Second Chamber on democratic lines."

The Liberal *Daily Chronicle* (London) also throws all the onus of the situation on the Upper House, and declares:

"When will the crisis, foreshadowed as possible, arrive? The answer depends upon the House of Lords. If they accept the resolutions there will be no crisis; but this is an unlikely event. If they reject the resolutions, the critical moment may arrive very soon—in May, perhaps. But they may shelve the resolutions. They may say, that is, 'We decline to consider mere resolutions; we express no opinion until we see your principles embodied in an actual bill.'"

If the Lords take this course, says *The Chronicle*, it means another general election.

The London *Star* (Liberal) appeals to the people to sweep away the veto and passionately cries out:

THE WORST YET.

As if John Bull hadn't troubles enough at home, the Dalai Lama comes tumbling down on his head from the "roof of the world!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"Let the Fiery Cross be sent through the length and breadth of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Let there be an agitation so fierce and so universal that it will sweep all before it."

The London *Times* positively declares that the Lords would throw out any Veto Bill, and the London *Morning Post* (Conservative) remarks:

"Once more the insincerity of present-day politics has been exposed to the country. The 'crisis' in the House of Commons has fizzled out, the politicians on either side cooperating to save each other's faces by a mutual sacrifice of consistency and principle and thus avert the inconvenience of keeping faith with the electorate."

The Government's proposals are revolutionary, declares the Conservative *Daily Telegraph* (London), and it concludes:

"What the Government proposes is an outrage on constitutional procedure, which will be fought to the end, and ought to enlist in the ranks against them every one, irrespective of party, who thinks that a strong, effective Second Chamber is the paramount requirement of his country in the present hour of stress."

CRIMINALITY OF ITALIANS

THE Italians in this country are by no means so black as they are sometimes painted, says Napoleone Colajanni. This writer has deservedly won for himself a most enviable position among the great sociologists of the present day and has lately contributed an article to the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) dealing with the criminality of Italians in the United States. The task of the writer is not apologetic; he admits that in the gravest forms of crime the Italians of the United States are in the front rank. But he complains that the American sociologists have rated Italian criminality too high by neglecting to allow for the preponderance of males among the arrivals from Italy. With this allowed for, their showing would be much better.

Mr. Colajanni states at the very beginning that he is rather doubtful as to whether the statistical works published in the United States can be compared with similar publications of the leading European countries. He regrets a certain lack of uniformity of method and often of completeness which account for the blunders that can hardly be avoided whenever conclusions are based on incorrect evidence.

In discussing the relation and proportion between the criminality of the foreigners with that of the natives this writer thus expresses his commendation of one of America's leading economists:

"Mr. Mayo Smith noticed the grave error that his countrymen were making when they tried to compare the criminality of the natives with that of foreign immigrants without taking into account that in such comparison the crimes of the two groups of natives and foreigners must be proportioned to their different composition according to age and sex. The importance of Mr. Smith's remarks are more evidently brought out from the following data. The United States census for 1900 gives for every 100 native whites a proportion of 50.5 males and 49.5 females, whereas among the foreigners there were 54.4 males and 45.6 females. And the difference would be still greater if the native and foreign populations were considered from the point of view of age, as follows:

	From 0 to 19 Years of Age. Per Cent.	From 20 to 50 Years of Age. Per Cent.	Above 60 Years of Age. Per Cent.
Native whites.....	49.6	45.2	5.2
Foreigners.....	10.5	74.8	4.7

This, we may remark, is the leading argument which Mr. Colajanni brings to its logical conclusion. He remarks that the difference between natives and foreigners is still further accentuated when, among the latter, the Italian element is exclusively taken into account. To quote further:

"The fact is, that the immigration into the United States of Italian women and children is in lesser proportion than that of any other race, and this circumstance is of so much consequence that it must be precisely and clearly demonstrated by means of a comparative and reliable prospectus, as follows:

AVERAGE PER CENT. IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS (1902–1907).

	Males.	Females.	Under 14 Years.
Irish.....	47.9	52.1	4.9
Germans.....	60.5	39.5	16.3
English.....	62.2	37.8	14.3
Poles.....	70.6	29.4	9.7
Russians.....	72.0	28.0	6.7
Italians (from Northern Italy)....	80.0	20.0	10.0
Italians (from Southern Italy)....	79.6	20.4	8.6

In conclusion, Mr. Colajanni affirms that the sad preeminence of the Italians in the gravest forms of criminality is a consequence of the prevalence among them of the adult masculine element, and he is justly convinced that, all things considered, exaggerations of Italian crime in this country border on calumny.

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THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN TREPTOW PARK.

ARRESTING A SOCIALIST LEADER.

A SOCIALIST ON THE BERLIN RIOTS

THE ferment that is stirring in Prussia over the denial of franchise-reform by Bethmann-Hollweg is too deep and strong to be repressed by the swords of the Berlin police, declares a Socialist deputy from the south of Germany who is in sympathy with his Berlin comrades. The demands of the people and the half-loaf offered by the Government have been treated in recent articles in these pages. The Socialists still parade the streets of the capital shouting for reform in the faces of the police. Government decrees to clear the streets are disregarded, says Comrade Franck, as he is called in the Paris *Humanité* (Socialist), in whose office he was interviewed. To quote his words:

"In spite of the threatening notices posted up by the Prefect of Police, the Socialists, who are at intervals making demonstrations in the streets of the city, number at least 150,000 men. It took two hours for them to march past a certain point in the city. The self-possession and determination noticed in this mob, produced a profound impression on the spectators."

NOT WHAT HE EXPECTED.

The German chanticleer thought he would bring up the sun of political peace, but it comes up red!

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

He says that Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg's doctrinaire scheme, with its frightful injustice and partiality, has driven the people frantic. What he means by these charges is evident from the following:

"Before a deputy of the Reichstag can pass from the third class to the second [with an increased voting power] he must have been a member of that body for ten years. But a subaltern of the army can thus be promoted after five years' military service. New electoral privileges have also been secured to the Government employees and functionaries. The ballot not being secret will compel them always to be faithful voters for the Government candidates. The whole scheme is incredibly stupid."

The burst of public indignation that greeted the Chancellor's inadequate proposal and the ridicule

MOUNTED POLICE CLEARING THE PORCH OF THE REICHSTAG.

TEN POLICEMEN ARRESTING ONE RIOTER.

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and abuse poured upon his head have startled the whole German nation, he adds:

"No one in Germany ever expected to witness such a unanimous outburst of rage. The reform movement indeed has assumed a vigorous violence for which we had not dared to hope. The anger even of the middle classes, the bourgeoisie, has been incredibly furious. Our popular demonstrations have produced an immense sensation."

As Mr. Franck is from Baden, a southern Grand Duchy of the German Empire, and is also a member of the Diet of the Duchy, he has every opportunity of learning what the non-Prussian part of the German population think of the program of Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg, which was accepted last week by the Prussian Landtag or Diet. Germany, declares Mr. Franck, has never been in such a state of perturbation and excitement since the days when the North German Confederation was under discussion and the autonomy of each separate State seemed threatened by the ambition of the Prussian Government. Nevertheless the whole tone of Mr. Franck's communication is optimistic and he thinks the Socialists have never before shown such power:

NEUTRALIZATION!

JAPAN—"Let him choose for himself."

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"The inhabitants of every section of the country are united, united against the Prussian Government, against its arbitrary and brutal tyranny. At the present moment this feeling of hostility toward the powers that be rages in Southern Germany to a degree unheard of for fifty years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S UNPROFITABLE RAILWAY

IF Mr. Knox does not sit quietly under the rebuff of his Manchurian railway plan by Japan and Russia, and follows it up with new proposals, many editorial observers expect to see the United States drawn deeper and deeper into the tangle of Asiatic diplomacy. The main difficulty at present centers around the question of railway control. The Russian press declare that Russia will never give up her Manchurian lines, which would mean her complete withdrawal from Manchuria, but the Tokyo *Yorodzu* thinks Russia will have no alternative to this sad ending of her Manchurian venture, unless she readjusts in a most radical manner the management of the Eastern Chinese Railway. In noting this assertion of this Japanese daily it is interesting to recall a statement made not long ago by the Paris *Temps* to the effect that it would be wisest for Russia to dispose of her railway holdings in Manchuria. In the opinion of the *Yorodzu* the Eastern Chinese Railway has never hit upon a working-plan, its balance-sheet showing even at present an annual deficit averaging more than $10,000,000. We read:

"When Russia first constructed the Manchurian railways, measuring some 1,966 miles, she, in spite of the heavy drain they incurred upon her treasury, consoled herself in the hope that the economic development of Southern Manchuria might some day reach a stage wherein the Eastern Chinese Railway would be enabled to place itself upon a paying basis. Russia's only hope for the possible recuperation of the enormous loss she had been enduring lay in Southern Manchuria, rich in mineral and agricultural resources. With the cession of the southern section of her Manchurian railways this cherished hope has been deprived of all possibility of realization, and the financial strain of the Eastern Chinese Railway has been growing harder and harder. If its present condition is permitted to persist, its only destiny is bankruptcy."

The recent Manchurian tour of Mr. Kokovtseff, Russian Minister of Finance, was, the *Yorodzu* believes, undertaken with a view to ascertaining whether anything could be done to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Eastern Chinese Railway. After a careful investigation this Russian statesman, we are told, arrived at the conclusion that the following measures must be adopted without delay, if the Eastern Chinese Railway was to avert the disastrous catastrophe toward which it had been drifting:

The semi-military management of the railway now in vogue must be replaced by a more business-like method, giving the foremost consideration to the commercial side of the enterprise.

The number of railway guards, whose maintenance has been the main cause of the financial strain of the company, must be reduced to a great extent.

Heretofore the military officers attached to the railway have been receiving their salaries both from the War Department and from the railway company. This practise must be stopt, and the officers must be paid either by the company or by the Government.

Women and superannuated officials with whom the company is at present overburdened must be dismissed, their places to be taken by younger and abler officials.

Presuming that Russia will decide to abandon her railway enterprise in Manchuria, what nation is most likely to become her successor? Upon this important question the *Yorodzu* throws no light, but it intimates that at least that section of the Eastern Chinese Railway extending from Harbin to Changchun may be acquired by Japan. It quotes a certain high official in the Japanese Foreign Department as saying that while the Harbin-Changchun section is, under the present circumstances, practically useless to Russia, it will be a great asset to the South Manchuria Railway. The same authority is also reported by the *Yorodzu* to be responsible for the statement that altho Japan will be willing to negotiate with Russia for the purchase of that section, it is almost unthinkable that St. Petersburg will ever decide to part with it. Further we read:

"It is true that no formal negotiation for the transfer of the Harbin-Changchun line has been entered into between our Government and the Russian authorities, but there is no denying the fact that views on the matter have on more occasions than one been exchanged in an unofficial manner between various statesmen of the two countries. Had not Prince Ito met a tragic end at Harbin, his meeting with Mr. Kokovtseff might have been made an occasion to pave the way to the ultimate attainment of the long-desired end. At any rate, two things seem certain, namely, on the one hand, that our Government is watching with keen interest every fresh development in the condition of the Eastern Chinese Railway, and on the other, that the relationship between Russia and Japan is growing more and more cordial."

It is quite noteworthy that while the Russian press, and especially the *Riech*, the *Russkoye Slovo*, the *Golos*, and the *Bourse Gazette*, are regaling their readers with alarmist tales of Japan's belligerent attitude toward Russia, the Japanese journals express unqualified satisfaction over the steady growth of friendly relations with that country.

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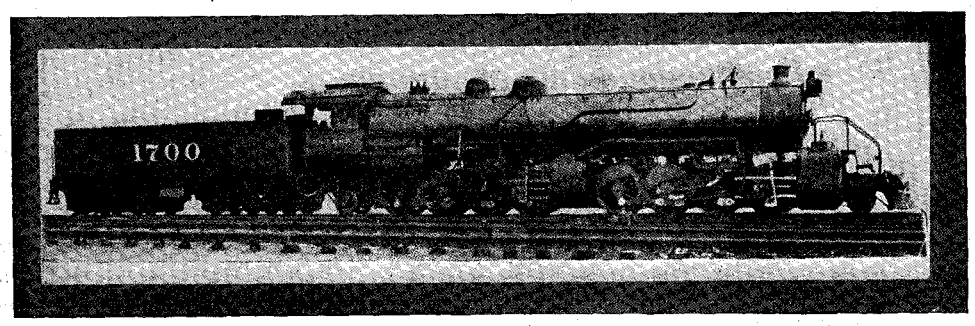
AMERICA'S SUPREMACY IN BIG LOCOMOTIVES

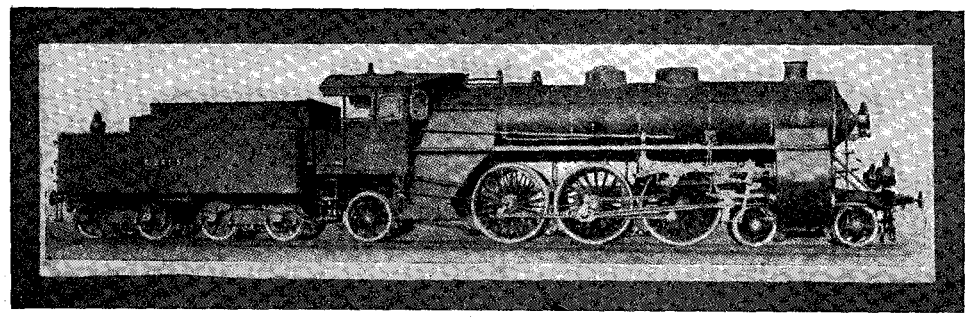
THE writer of an article on "The Largest Locomotives in the World" in *The Railway Magazine* (London, March) explains at the outset that all the locomotives described by this word are to be found in America, and mainly in the United States; for nowhere else could such monstrous machines be introduced, even if desired or required. He goes on to say:

"This is due to the special conditions which exist on the other side of the Atlantic, for the American locomotive engineer has so much freedom in the way of dimensions that, given the requirements, he can design a locomotive engine practically as large as he likes, so long as the work to be done justifies the strengthening of track and bridges to support these enormous locomotives. For that reason we find huge engines at work on American railways, usually on particular sections, which deal with trains of 2,000 tons and over, or which work heavy freight trains over mountain or steeply graded sections where, otherwise, two, three, or four ordinary engines would be required. In this country, and largely also in European countries, such trains would be unwieldy; it would be difficult to deal with them on our crowded lines, and probably even if we could introduce engines capable of hauling over 2,000 tons for long distances, the remedy would be worse than the disease, and the trains more bother than they would be worth. To some extent, the conditions in the Colonies, South America, and some other countries, especially in the Far East, correspond more with American than with European conditions; but as a rule the requirements are not so severe, and the railways could not deal with engines as large as some which are to be found in the United States.



THE LATEST "LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD."
The engine alone weighs 206 tons, and the tender provides another 100 tons; it was built by the Baldwin Works of Philadelphia, for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

"It will, therefore, be seen that the question of size has to be considered in reference to conditions and possibilities. With one solitary exception none of our express locomotives weighs as much as 80 tons (without tender); and our most powerful goods and mineral engines are somewhat lighter. Yet locomotives of such weights must be nearly, if not quite, as heavy as our tracks will stand without serious and expensive strengthening, while the trains they can operate are frequently as heavy or as long as our traffic will allow. In the case of Mr. Churchward's *magnum opus* for the Great Western Railway—No. 111, *The Great Bear*—the weight is about 20 tons greater than the maximum given above, but even that engine, notwithstanding the splendid work which it can do and has done, is apparently rigidly confined to one section of the main line. Among tank engines, we have several which weigh over 80 tons, and one class of substantially the same weight as *The Great Bear;* but all of these are employed on special work or in particular areas; and the limits of weight for tank engines adapted for general work are substantially the same as for express locomotives.



ONE OF THE "BIG LOCOMOTIVES" OF EUROPE.
A large "Pacific" type compound locomotive for the Bavarian State Railways.

"In many continental countries the limits of weight are slightly more liberal than they are here, and in a few cases, France particularly, 90-ton engines can now be used on many of the main routes. In the Colonies, South America, and some other countries the general limits are about the same as they are here, but in several special cases locomotives weighing up to 100 tons, or a little more, are employed. Consequently we may state as the present limits of weight, 80 tons for Great Britain (much less in Ireland); 100 tons for continental, colonial, and foreign countries, except America; and any weight that is desired (206 tons is the present maximum) in the United States and Canada, so long as the tracks and bridges are strong enough to carry the engines."

The writer goes on to describe some of the largest locomotives in many of the principal countries of the world and to give illustrations, two of which are reproduced here. The largest English engine has been noticed above. In Scotland the Atlantic type engines of the North British Railway (74½ tons) hold the record for size. The largest locomotives built in England are not for British use at all, but for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and weigh 95 tons. The largest South-American engines, also British-built, are the "decapods" of the Argentine Great Western road, and weigh 74 tons. In South Africa the largest engines are American-built and now reach 100 tons. This is a remarkable weight, considering that the Central South-African road, on which they run, is but 3 feet 6 inches in gage. In Canada the practise tends toward that of the United States, and the Canadian-Pacific shops in Montreal now build 98-ton machines. On the Continent of Europe, even on steep Alpine grades, a 90-ton engine is considered large. As noted above, however, the scale changes suddenly and widely on crossing the Atlantic. Here a 100-ton engine is not considered very large. The large Pennsylvania passenger-engines weigh 123½ tons, and the big tandem-compound freight-engines of the Santa Fé are of 140 tons. The articulated locomotives are even larger. Says the writer:

"The Mallet type is essentially Continental, for until about 1903, its use, tho developed to a considerable degree, was mainly Continental, and quite unknown in English-speaking countries. When America adopted the type, however, an era of big things set in, and the record of the last six years is most remarkable as regards these engines. The first of these engines—for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—were enormous machines, but since then each year has seen one or more still larger designs. Moreover, the progressive developments must be attributed nearly alternately, presumably this should be described as friendly rivalry, to the American Locomotive Company, and the Baldwin Works, the two large locomotive-building establishments of the United States. The American Locomotive Company commenced with the 0-6-6-0 engines for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Baldwin Works

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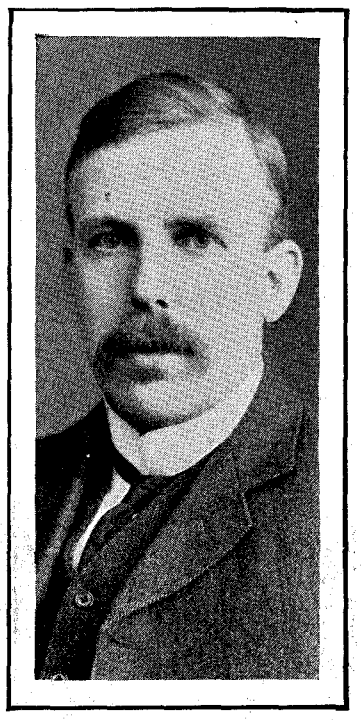
followed with the 2-6-6-2 type, for the Great Northern Railroad. Then, the American Locomotive Company replied with a 0-8-8-0 design (Erie Railroad), and the Baldwin people responded with a 2-8-8-2 type. Each successive development resulted in a heavier and more powerful engine, and there were, of course, other developments apart from the matter of wheel-types; but approximately the foregoing reviews the situation. Lately, both firms have been considering the construction of articulated locomotives for passenger and express traffic, but so far the Baldwin Works have obtained first place for actual construction and introduction, with, incidentally, an entirely new wheel-type, viz., 4-4-6-2. This type thus gives a passenger-locomotive having four carrying-wheels in front, four coupled wheels operated by the low-pressure cylinders, six coupled wheels operated by the high-pressure cylinders, and a pair of trailing carrying-wheels; the whole providing an engine which weighs about 186 tons without its tender. These engines have been placed in service on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and at the same time the Baldwin Works supplied two 2-8-8-2* articulated engines, which are even larger, and which constitute the latest 'largest locomotives in the world'; the weight without tender being 206 tons. One of these latter engines is shown in the illustration. As there are already numerous locomotive designs in use in the United States which weigh more than 140 tons, it is to be presumed that they do not strike American observers as quite so phenomenal as they would us; but it is hardly conceivable that, even in America, it will be possible to go much beyond the dimensions of these engines, and it is, therefore, to be expected that in the future the friendly rivalry of the railways and the large locomotive-building firms will be continued in other ways than by building or introducing new 'largest locomotives in the world.'"



PROF. ERNEST RUTHERFORD,
Who sketches the history and character of polonium.

SURGERY ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

THAT long and difficult operations should be performed in two stages, the patient being allowed to recover from the first before the second is undertaken, is suggested by Dr. Howard Lilienthal in an address before the New York Medical Society. *The Hospital* (London, February 19) commends the plan, but is afraid that the prospect of two sessions on the operating-table would be too much for the courage of most patients. Dr. Lilienthal's address, however, points out, the writer says, certain factors in modern operative surgical procedures, the importance of which is too often overlooked. We read:

"Foremost among the sources of danger to the patient in the more extensive operations now practised are the anesthetic, the loss of blood, and the shock. Now, all these, but especially the first and most of all the last, depend very largely upon the duration of the operation. All other things being equal, he will get the best results whose technical dexterity and promptness of decision enable him to conclude his operations in the shortest space of time. These are undeniable propositions; but altho no surgeon would venture to contradict them, a great many do not in practise act up to them as fully as they should do. The two-stage principle is one which Dr. Lilienthal believes has been too much neglected by surgeons who fear the imputation of timidity, and therefore often run to the opposite extreme of over-boldness. He pleads for a more extensive adoption of the performance of difficult and hazardous operations in two stages, and his list of the operations for which this is recommended includes many which are usually performed at one sitting. . . . Two more pieces of advice are offered which are quite worth remembering, tho necessarily not always practicable. One is to arrange an operation so as to permit cessation at any moment; the other to get through the essential part of the operation early, so that if cessation is necessary the patient will yet have been relieved. Now, all this is very sound sense, as most surgeons will admit, and to force it into notice is an act for which the profession should be grateful to Dr. Lilienthal. The one serious disadvantage to his scheme he unfortunately does not discuss. That is, it is almost needless to say, the reluctance of patients to face the ordeal of the operating-table twice. When once they have screwed up their courage to face the terrors of the theater, their great desire is always to get quite 'through with it,' and not to have the trying experience of anticipation once more to be faced."

* The figures here and above refer to the number of wheels; thus 2-6-6-2 means two small wheels and six drivers in front and the same in the rear; half this number on each side.

POLONIUM AN OLD FRIEND

THE radioactive substance, polonium, which some of the newspapers have been exploiting as a new discovery, has really been known longer than radium itself, of which it is simply a transformation product. Prof. Ernest Rutherford writes to *Nature* (London, February 24) that it has been a familiar substance to chemists for the past ten years. He goes on to say:

"Polonium was the first of the active substances separated from pitchblende residues by Madame Curie. Various methods of concentration were devised by her, with the result that preparations of polonium mixt with bismuth were early obtained many thousand times more active than uranium. Marckwald later separated from 15 tons of pitchblende about 3 milligrams of intensely active material which he called radio-tellurium, since it was separated initially with tellurium as an impurity. By dipping a copper plate into a solution of this substance, he obtained a deposit of weight not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ milligram, which was far more active than an equal weight of radium. It was soon recognized that this preparation was identical with polonium. . . . . .

"Polonium is one of the numerous transition elements produced during the transformation of the uranium-radium series. . . . Rutherford showed in 1904 that polonium was in reality a transformation product of radium itself. Radium at first changes into the emanation, and then successively into radium A, B, C, D, E, F, radium F being identical in all respects with the polonium directly separated from a radioactive mineral."

The reason why polonium is so much more difficult to obtain even than radium is because it breaks up 5,000 times faster than the latter, Professor Rutherford tells us. The maximum amount to be obtained from a mineral is in consequence only $\frac{1}{5000}$ of the amount of radium, so that to obtain even so small a quantity as $\frac{1}{10}$ of a milligram of pure polonium, several tons of pitchblende must be worked up. We read further:

"Since polonium breaks up about 5,000 times faster than radium, its activity, weight for weight, should be about 5,000 times greater than that of radium. . . . . .

"Apart from the interest of obtaining a weighable quantity of polonium in a pure state, the real importance of the present investigations of Madame Curie lies in the probable solution of the question of the nature of the substance into which the polonium is transformed. This problem has been much discust in recent years. Since polonium emits α particles, one of its products of decomposition, as for all the other α-ray products, should be helium. The production of helium from a preparation of polonium has been observed by Rutherford and Boltwood and also by Madame Curie and Debierne in their present experiments. Boltwood several years ago suggested that the end product of the radium series was lead, and has collected strong evidence in support of this view by comparing the amount of helium and lead in old radioactive minerals. Since polonium is the last of the active products observed in the radium series, it is to be expected that polonium should be transformed into helium and lead, one atom of polonium producing

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one atom of helium and one atom of lead. This point of view receives additional weight from consideration of the atomic weight to be expected for the end-product of radium. . . . . .

"It is a matter of very great interest and importance to settle definitely whether polonium changes into lead. The evidence as a whole has long been in favor of that supposition. The outlook is very promising that the experiments of Madame Curie and Debierne will settle this question conclusively. No doubt, an interval must elapse to allow the polonium to decay before the final examination of the residual substance can be made."

TRAINING UP A PRODIGY

WE are accustomed to think that "infant prodigies" are born, not made. Moreover, we are inclined to regard them as freaks, destined to an early grave, or at least to an adult existence of abnormality. There is, however, at least one exception, if we are to believe his father. William James Sidis, the eleven-year-old Harvard student who lectures to members of the faculty on the higher mathematics, is a prodigy, not by birth but by training. His mental growth, we are told, is the result "not of heredity, not of exceptional native talent, but of a special education he has received, an education having as its chief purpose the training of the child to make facile, habitual, and profitable use of his hidden energies." This statement is made by H. Addington Bruce, in an article entitled "Bending the Twig," contributed by him to *The American Magazine* (New York, March). The father, Dr. Boris Sidis, is an eminent psychologist and codiscoverer with Prof. William James (after whom the boy is named) of the so-called law of "latent energy." We all, he thinks, have stores of latent physical and mental energy that require merely to be aroused; he has tried successfully to tap these stores early in his son's life. We read:

By courtesy of "The American Magazine."

WILLIAM JAMES SIDIS.

"Any normal child," says his father, "would make as good a showing if he were given the same training."

"To attain this object Dr. Sidis has, in the main, relied on the familiar educational principle of teaching a child through appealing to his interest, but he has made the appeal to interest in an unusual way—namely, by systematic application of the influence of that little understood but tremendously powerful psychological factor, 'suggestion.'

"Now, suggestion is no mysterious or uncanny force, operable only under exceptionable conditions. Everybody knows what is meant by a 'suggestive teacher,' a 'suggestive book,' a 'suggestive picture.' By suggestion is meant nothing more than the intrusion of an idea into the mind with such skill and power that it dominates and, for the moment, disarms or excludes all other ideas which might prevent its realization.

"In dealing with little children, as many educators have long recognized, the one sure way of implanting in their minds the ideas which one wishes to make dominant is by arousing their curiosity and stimulating their interest. This has led to the method of education through play, as exemplified in the kindergarten.

"But Dr. Sidis believed that, if properly manipulated, the method of education through play might be extended to subjects not taught in the kindergarten—that, in fact, a child might be led to undertake and continue the study of any subject provided it were made sufficiently interesting to him.

"To-day, as we have seen, his son excels in mathematics. There was a time, however—while he was at the grammar school—when no subject could possibly have been more distasteful to him, and he seemed totally unable, or at all events unwilling, to apply himself to it.

"Discovering this, Dr. Sidis did not attempt to drive him to the study of mathematics. Instead, he purchased some toys—dominoes, marbles, etc.—with which he invented games requiring more or less knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Every evening, for an hour or more, he played these games with his little son, deftly managing matters so that his interest in time shifted from the toys to the principles underlying their use. In the boy's presence, too, he continually discust with Mrs. Sidis—who has throughout loyally cooperated with her husband in his unique educational experiment—questions involving the practical application of arithmetic and 'suggesting' its importance in the affairs of every-day life.

"This process proved so effectual that the boy spontaneously, and with the greatest enthusiasm, took up the study of mathematics, progressing in it so rapidly that in a couple of years his mathematical knowledge was superior to that of his father.

"The same method has been followed by Dr. Sidis in stimulating him to the study of other subjects to which at first he showed indifference or positive dislike. And the result has invariably been the same. Once really interested, he has gone at every subject with eagerness and enthusiasm, grasping and mastering its principles with amazing ease.

"Nor is this the only way in which Dr. Sidis has made use of suggestion to stimulate his son's intellectual development.

"Everything about us, as is now beginning to be pretty generally appreciated, is of suggestive value. From our friends, our books, the very pictures on our walls, from everything in our environment, we constantly receive suggestions which influence us to a varying but none the less unmistakable extent. This is particularly true of the plastic period of childhood. Recent psychological investigation has made it certain that everything the child sees or hears, no matter whether he is consciously aware of it or not, leaves a more or less profound impression, is 'subconsciously' remembered by him, and may at times exercise a determining influence upon the whole course of his life."

Dr. Sidis is the author of a standard textbook on "The Psychology of Suggestion," and was of course well aware of the possibility of so arranging his son's environment as to cause it to radiate upon him suggestions quickening and enlarging his intellectual capacities. Says Mr. Bruce:

"While the boy was still a mere infant, he set aside a room for him, a bright, cheery, well-lighted apartment, hung with a few attractive pictures. A little writing-table was placed in one corner of the room, with pad and pencil. Opposite the child's bed a small bookcase was placed. It was filled in part with the ordinary books of childhood—volumes of nursery rimes, fairy tales, picture-books. But it also held books of serious interest, simple tales of travel, of history, of science, and the like, most of them illustrated. As the child grew older, books of a more advanced character were added to his little library, studies in literature and biography, mathematical and scientific text-books. A large revolving globe, showing the countries of the world in bright colors, was placed near the window. Toys having a scientific basis also found their way to his room, which thus became a sort of educational museum, inspiring him with a love for knowledge.

"'And,' says Dr. Sidis, emphatically, 'it is because he has been inspired with such an interest, such a genuine enthusiasm, that he has made the progress which people regard as surprizing. Any normal child would make as good a showing if he were given the same training. The trouble is that parents neglect their children—allow them to fritter away their energies, to acquire habits of loose and incorrect thinking, at the very time when they stand most in need of careful education. It is the first years that count for most. Then it is that the child should be taught to observe accurately, to think correctly.

"'I do not mean by this that the child should be deprived of play. My boy plays—plays with his toys, and plays with his books. And that is the key to the whole situation. Get the child so interested in study that study will truly be play. Don't tell me it can't be done. I have done it.'"

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THE LATEST THING IN PHOTO-SCULPTURE

METHODS of modeling a portrait bust with the aid of photography have not been wanting, but they have usually required a large number of portraits. A French sculptor, Cardin, has now perfected one that requires only four photographs, and all four may be taken at one sitting. The method is described by G. Mareschal in *La Nature* (Paris, February 19) as follows:

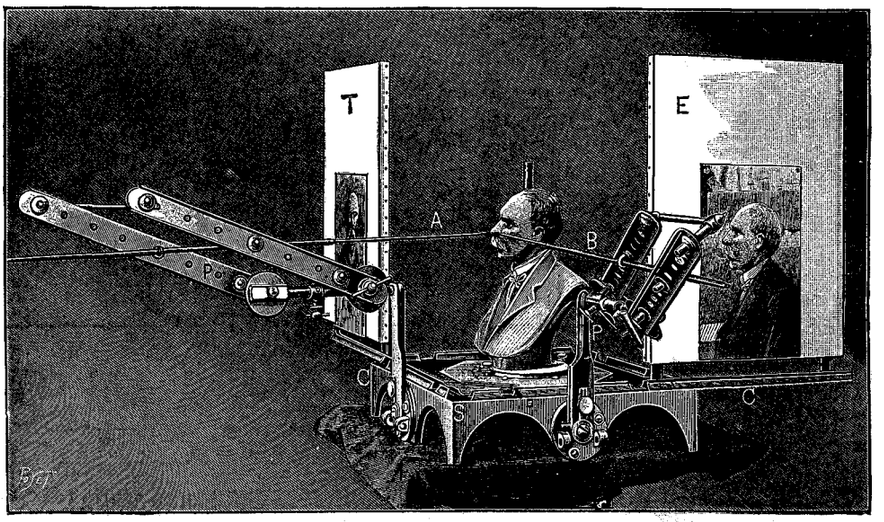

FIG. 1.—CARDIN'S APPARATUS FOR PHOTO-SCULPTURE.

"The idea of using photography to facilitate sculpture followed very closely upon Daguerre's invention. The first process that seems to have been employed is that of Willême, about fifty years ago. It consisted in taking 24 photographs of the model, by means of 24 cameras arranged around him. By cutting out the positive prints thus obtained, we have a series of profiles, and by cutting them in two, vertically, and combining the parts around a common axis, we may, by filling the intervals with a plastic material, have a reproduction of the model, more or less complete.

"We may proceed in another way: a block of clay or wax is placed on a sculptor's table having 24 divisions. One of the photographic profiles is gone over with a pantograph and thus is obtained in the clay a furrow that corresponds exactly to it. Turning the table through one division a second furrow is obtained, corresponding to the next profile, and so on, until all the 24 profiles are used. It only remains to unite all these furrows, which can be done by a practised hand, so as to obtain a perfect image of the model. In fact, this process is intended to obtain an exact facsimile of the model; the different methods indicated above have no other aim. That described by Mr. Cardin recently to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry and to the French Photographic Society, does not aim at furnishing a completed sculpture; it gives only an incomplete result which must be finished by an expert hand, but it is very practical because it requires the use of but a single photographic apparatus. The model is placed before three mirrors, so placed as to give one rear view and two profiles, the front view being taken directly. Plumb lines *B*, *F* (Fig. 2), placed in front and on each side of the head enable perfect correspondence to be reached. Evidently, by this arrangement the images are focused at different planes on the ground-glass screen *D*, but this is divided into four parts, arranged on different planes, and the same is true of the sensitive plate, which is also in four parts, in a special frame, each corresponding to one of the sections of the ground glass. Each image, of course, is of a different size, but by the enlargement, utilizing the comparison-points formed by the plumb-lines, all four are brought to the same scale.

"To utilize these four pictures, Mr. Cardin has devised a special stand (Fig. 1) composed of a metallic base *S*, in the center of which is a rigid vertical rod, and whose four sides are provided with a groove. Metallic slides, supporting the frames *C* on which the photographs are placed, run in the grooves. On two of the sides, at right angles to the base, are fixt jointed systems bearing long needles *A* and *B* which slide in their supports and may be inclined at various angles. That which is most convenient for doing the work is determined once for all, depending on whether the result is to be a reduction, an enlargement, or a reproduction on the same scale, in which last case the needles are horizontal. To use this apparatus two of the photographs, the full face and a profile, are taken and placed on the slides in a definite position limited by a stop, so that it can always be assumed at once. On the full-face portrait, a point is chosen, the tip of the nose, for example, and the point of the needle *A* is made to touch it; the same is done with the needle *B* on the profile view. The two frames *C* are then raised and the two needles are slid along in their supports until they touch, thus fixing in space the point where the tip of the nose should be situated. The central rod is then surrounded with the plastic material chosen so that this point may be physically realized.

"The needles are readjusted and the frames replaced; we then proceed in the same way to determine another neighboring point and so on for a great number of points, adding or removing plastic material according to requirements. The operation is repeated for the other two pictures, and finally there results a complete model, for which the subject will have posed only a few seconds. This result may be reached by a skilled workman, and the sculptor himself need begin only at this point, whence he carries the work forward to completion, giving it a personal artistic character in the presence of the subject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF BLOOD-STAINS

IT has always been comparatively easy to recognize a blood-stain, but difficult or even impossible to tell whether the blood was that of man or of an animal. Recent discoveries make this quite possible, we are told in *The Lancet* (London, February 26). Says this paper:

"The great majority of medical men who may read these lines were taught in their student days that it was not possible to distinguish the blood of a human being from that of another mammal. But of late years, as is now generally known, the perfection of the complement reaction by the biological chemists of Germany has placed a new and delicate means of investigating this problem in the hands of the medico-legal expert, and at a meeting of the . . . Royal Academy of Medicine, Prof. E. J. McWeeney delivered a most interesting address . . . treating chiefly of this subject. He first reminded his audience that up to the year 1900 the difficulties in the way of certainly identifying the origin of blood-stains were practically insuperable. The differences in size between the red corpuscles of man and those of the domestic animals were insufficient to admit of certain microscopic distinction unless the blood were fresh and unaltered, which is practically never the case. It was from the bacteriological side, . . . that this unsatisfactory state of things was changed. Professor McWeeney then referred to his own experience of the method which he had been applying in medico-legal cases for the Crown in Ireland since 1902. Quite recently he had had to inquire into a case in which there was one spot of blood, and one only, on the clothes of a man accused of committing a murder. It was on his cap, and was no bigger than a threepenny-piece. By the aid of highly potent anti-sera and the capillary-tube method he was enabled to satisfy himself that the blood was not of human, but of equine, origin, and reported to that effect. On subsequent inquiry it was found that the accused man had been in the employment of a large horse-dealer, and had frequently to perform, or assist at, operations on horses. In another

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case, where a man accused of a brutal murder had tried to account for blood-stains on his knife by saying that he had been killing a goat, Professor McWeeney had been able to show that the stains in question were composed of human and not of goat's blood. The man had since been executed."

These results are made possible by the discovery of certain substances called "anti-sera" which are able to precipitate blood of the types to which they respectively correspond. The method is so delicate that it may be made to reveal as little as $\frac{1}{200000}$ gram of albumin, and the sources of error may now all be easily avoided. We read:

"Professor McWeeney concluded by pointing out the wide possibilities of the precipitin method, and the uses to which it might be applied in hygienic work—such, for example, as the detection of horse and cat flesh in sausages. The address was followed by a demonstration of the mode of determining the precipitating power and specificity of a sample of anti-human serum, and the recognition by means of anti-ox serum of the bovine origin of a blood-stain that had been over two years dried on boot leather."

THE TEACHER AND THE INVESTIGATOR

THAT scientific investigation and teaching should go hand in hand is the opinion of Prof. H. A. Bumstead, of Yale. This idea has been strongly upheld by many eminent educators, and yet it is a fact that a capable or even an eminent investigator is not necessarily a good teacher, and *vice versa*. In spite of this, it is generally the case, Professor Bumstead thinks, that the two occupations, when followed by the same man, react favorably on each other. In the course of an address at the opening of the Carnegie Science Building at Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, printed in *Science* (New York, March 11), Professor Bumstead said:

"I am a very strong believer in Lord Kelvin's opinion that in a university, so far as is humanly possible, every investigator should be a teacher and every teacher an investigator. The reaction of the two forms of activity on each other is immensely stimulating and helpful. To the man whose chief concern is the investigation of special problems on the remote borders of knowledge, it is very wholesome that he should occasionally survey his subject broadly and in simple terms, as he must do if he teaches young men. On the other hand, he conveys to them some part of his own enthusiasm and, in some cases, makes recruits for scientific investigation; and when he does this he multiplies his own effectiveness many times in the present and future activities of his pupils.

"In the same way the man who, from natural bent, or from force of circumstances, finds his chief usefulness as a teacher, is greatly helped in the proper fulfilment of that most important service, if he can spend some part of his time in research. The teacher who does nothing else, who goes over the same subject year after year with successive classes, is of all men, I think, the most in danger of intellectual stagnation. While he is young he may ward off this paralysis by study, by the acquisition of knowledge which other men have discovered. But (with somewhat rare exceptions) the real passion for such acquisition and the pleasure one takes in it are nearly gone by the time middle age is reached. In fact, a great deal of the capacity for such study has also vanished by that time. We all know how much easier it is to acquire a new language when one is young, and how much less patient we are of the drill and drudgery of grammar as the years go on. I do not believe I shall ever learn Russian or Swedish; certainly I should expect no pleasure in the early stages of the study. And I am quite sure that, if I had not learned the multiplication table when I was a boy, I should never learn it now and should be obliged to carry it about on a card in my pocket.

"Now so far as I have been able to observe, the passion for research and the pleasure which it gives do not pall as the years go on. As we read the biographies of men of science we find that the fascination of the game is as strong or stronger to the veteran of seventy-five as to the youth of twenty-five. Unless ill-health or some other circumstance prevents, they usually keep steadily and enthusiastically at their task until the end of life; and in many cases even serious decrepitude can not stop them.

"So I believe that engaging in research is the best way and the only certain way for a teacher to keep himself alive intellectually and to retain his spirit and enthusiasm to the end. And even if the college he serves regards teaching and not research as its chief business, even then, I contend, he must be given a reasonable amount of time and reasonable opportunities for research in order that he may keep his intellectual health, just as he is given time for physical exercise in order that he may maintain his bodily health."

VEGETABLE BUTTERS

THESE are substitutes for butter made of fatty substances of exclusively vegetable origin. The chief fatty material thus utilized, we are told by Jules Garçon, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 12), is the oil extracted from the coconut, neutralized and deodorized. He says:

"Well-made coconut butter is white, with a crystalline texture. It keeps without spoiling for several months if preserved from contact with air, away from light and from variations of temperature, which cause alternations of melting and solidification, very unfavorable to its preservation. Its melting-point is only 78° to 79.5° F. Attempts have been made to modify its consistency by adding a small quantity of fluid oil, which makes it malleable, and a little yolk of egg which gives it the property of sputtering and browning in the frying-pan like butter made of cow's milk.

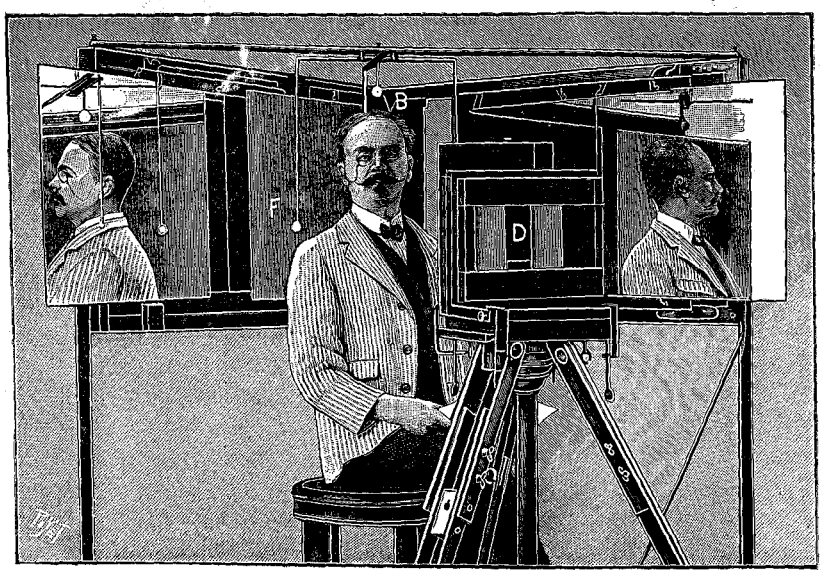

FIG. 2.—DEVICE FOR TAKING THE FOUR PORTRAITS AT ONCE.

"The coconut-butter industry has taken on recently a rapid development and is now valued at 60,000 tons annually, of which 16,000 tons are French, made by three factories in Marseilles. The trade-names given to it are numerous—cocose and vegetaline in France; palmin in Germany, and nucolin in England. It is a healthful and cheap product.

"Like other vegetable butters, the vegetable margarin extracted from cotton oil is utilized in the countries of the Levant and India by members of sects that forbid the use of animal fats; and the fabrication of this product, originating in the United States, has extended widely. In the United States this vegetable margarin is employed especially as an artificial lard and to add to animal margarin. The latter use is wide-spread in France and England.

"Among vegetable butters must also be ranked the different fats of chocolate, substitutes for coco butter and for chocolates of inferior grade. These come especially from coconut butter and from palmetto butter. But there is also a possibility of resorting to palm oil, Mourah oil, Illipé butter, Karité butter, and so on."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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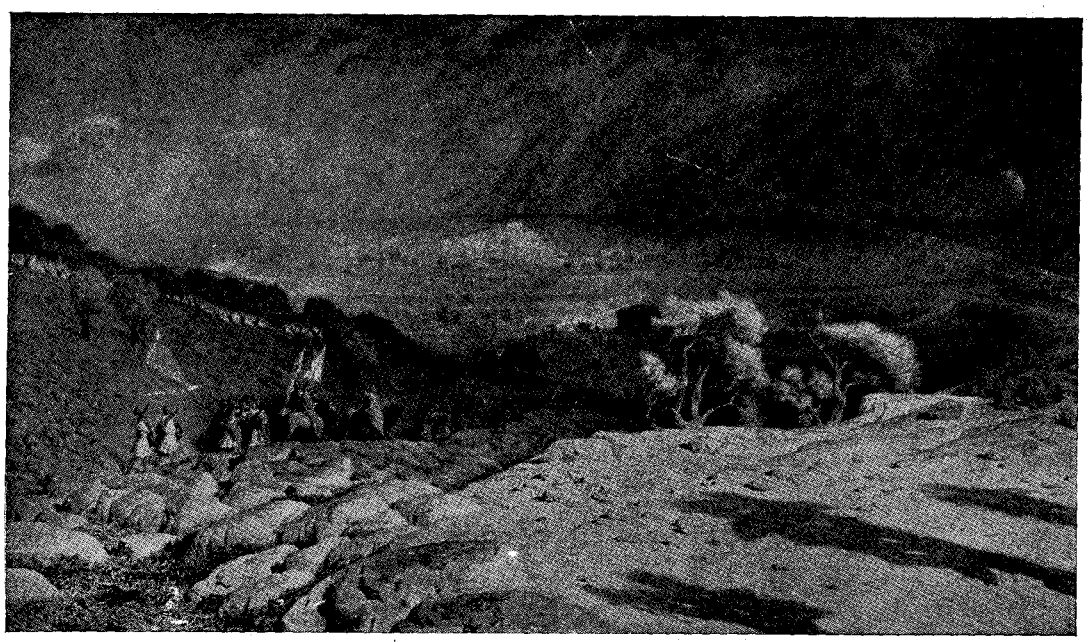
THE "PIECEMEAL TREATMENT" OF THE MIRACLES

THE report of a contemporary death, resurrection, and ascension would attract no attention, asserts a Boston theological professor. "We should not believe the report; we should not even disbelieve it." On the contrary, continues this writer, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, "we should ignore it and should feel somewhat impatient if some one asked us to consider the case." Against such a practical certainty and the fact that the Christian Church still repeats its creed concerning Jesus, that "he suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, he rose again from the dead and ascended into heaven," there is a curious antinomy. Professor Bowne goes on in *The Homiletic Review* (March) to discuss this antinomy by saying that confusion has arisen from the "piecemeal treatment" of Christianity and the miracles. The friends of Christianity, he declares, have viewed the miracles as evidence for Christianity, "as external supports rather than essential parts of the system." The foes have done the same thing, asking "whether this or that miracle be credible, and when it is taken in isolation it is easy to show that the miracle is not credible." The reasoning that follows is stated thus:



GOLGOTHA—CONSUMMATUS EST.
From a painting by Jean Léon Gérôme, 1824–1904.

"Then comes the familiar debate about miracles and evidence which tends to nothing but confusion. The next thing is the query, whether the doctrine proves the miracle or the miracle proves the doctrine. Soon it is concluded that the doctrine supports the miracle, so that it is far more acceptable without the miracle than with it. Finally, then, the miracle is to be set aside as a burden too grievous to be borne, and thus we become rational Christians."

This sort of thing, Professor Bowne asserts, is familiar to all practised readers, but not all of us see through it. He proceeds:

"The miracles of Christianity can not be discust piecemeal, but only as parts of a system. Christianity itself is essentially supernatural in its idea, and in that sense miraculous. That is, Christianity affirms an ever-living, ever-working God in whom we live and have our being and who profoundly cares for his children and is seeking to develop them into his spiritual likeness. In doing this work he maintains the familiar order of nature on which we all depend. He also works through the mind and society, through education and history. In addition he has sent prophets and teachers to reveal his will and to guide us into the truth. Finally, in the fulness of time, he sent his Son to make the perfect revelation of the Father and to present the highest assurance of his will and presence, and to furnish the highest inspiration to love and serve him. This conception, as we have said, is essentially miraculous, and it is little less than pathetic that any one who accepts this thought of a self-revealing God and the stupendous miracle of the incarnation of the divine Son should haggle over details of miracles, as if anything depended on them. It is equally incredible, apart from experience, that any opponent of Christianity should think anything gained by cavils at the withered fig-tree, or the fish with the coin in its mouth, while the fundamental Christian thought is left untouched. Our general conclusion on this subject does not depend on argument alone or chiefly, but also and more fundamentally on our world-view and our moral and religious sympathies and tendencies. If we are essentially irreligious and have no sympathy with humanity's search after God, or if we hold a naturalistic philosophy, then there is no use in talking about the resurrection, or even about religion. Equally, if we say that God, if there be any, is supremely concerned to keep $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ a constant quantity at all hazards, and in comparison has little or no interest in spiritualized humanity, there is no question of the resurrection. But if we believe that our race is, and always has been, in the hands of God who is leading us on toward himself, then our minds are not closed in advance against the presence of the living God in history and in the mind of man, and that too in such a way that we may discern his presence. The real debate here is not the mere question of miracle, but it is the strife of two views of life and the world, the higher spiritual view and the lower material view."

Neither of these views, the writer admits, can ever become a matter of strict demonstration or scientific evidence. "The lower view is based on certain crude dogmatisms which can not be established in any scientific or philosophic way, but which in a fashion appeal to the natural man as level to his understanding." Equally the higher view "admits of no demonstration." But—

"The evidence must be of a kind that roots in life and will have something of life's complexity. All that is possible, then, for the Christian is to form an argument that will be consistent with itself, and fit into our general scheme of Christian thought. Then it will be the duty of each one to decide for himself between the conflicting views, but in any case we must not expect to construct an argument that will compel belief on the part of unwilling minds. This is not the method of God's dealing with us. There is no argument in moral matters that forces belief, and it is not desirable that there should be. It must not be thought, however, that faith in the Christian view is any more difficult now than it has been in the past. On the contrary, it is at least as possible to-day as it ever was. In this age, as in all ages, it has been a matter of faith and not of demonstration. Our conclusion is the complex outcome of life and by no means the result of a syllogism or historical inquiry. . . . . .

"Technical evidences of Christianity of the traditional type are not particularly edifying. Christianity is its own best evidence. Any great consistent system which fits into life and which upholds and inspires life is its own proof. The Christian system with its history and its present position at the head of all the influences that make for human uplift is Christianity's great evidence. It roots now and always in the divine, and its miracles are not an outside proof, but a part of the revelation itself. God was not revealing himself exclusively to Sadducees, nor to scientists, but to men as they have lived and live, and if we admit the general Christian conception, its miracles are perfectly natural."

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THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

THE proposed gift of the Rockefeller millions to a foundation to aid humanity stirs the imagination of the religious editors; the magnitude of its opportunities for furthering Christian work is exalted, but the means by which the fund has been accumulated do not pass uncriticized. The Foundation's ideal is "the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, the prevention and relief of suffering, and the promotion of any and all elements of human progress." If this ideal is realized, it will, says *The Christian Herald* (New York), justify the statement of Senator Gallinger that Mr. Rockefeller will become the author of "the greatest scheme of philanthropy ever known in human history." *The Examiner* (New York), the organ of Mr. Rockefeller's denomination, observes:

"The magnitude of the Foundation is gigantic, and appeals to the imagination. Mr. Rockefeller's willingness to devote the large part of his fortune to the carrying out of his idea seems likewise staggering. For these things Mr. Rockefeller is certainly deserving of praise. It is probable that when the amount he proposes to give is stated the Carnegie Foundation and the Sage Foundation will seem comparatively insignificant.

"Our attitude has always been one of kindliness and approval toward men of vast wealth who give their money largely. We are, therefore, inclined to look favorably upon Mr. Rockefeller's plans, altho they have not yet been given out in detail. A Foundation so gigantic will have tremendous possibilities for weal or wo. We recognize, however, that there is a grave danger in an organization too finely drawn, and a much graver danger in the inefficiency that may develop in its administration in years to come. To administer such a trust needs a genius almost as marvelous as has been displayed in the acquisition of the money that makes it possible. Could we be assured that the Foundation would always have at its head broad-minded, widely sympathetic, and thoroughly patriotic Christian men—men who could measure up to the Christ spirit and Christ ideals—we should hail the Rockefeller Foundation as one of the world's greatest beneficences—one that would move the world fundamentally, incessantly, and propulsively forward."

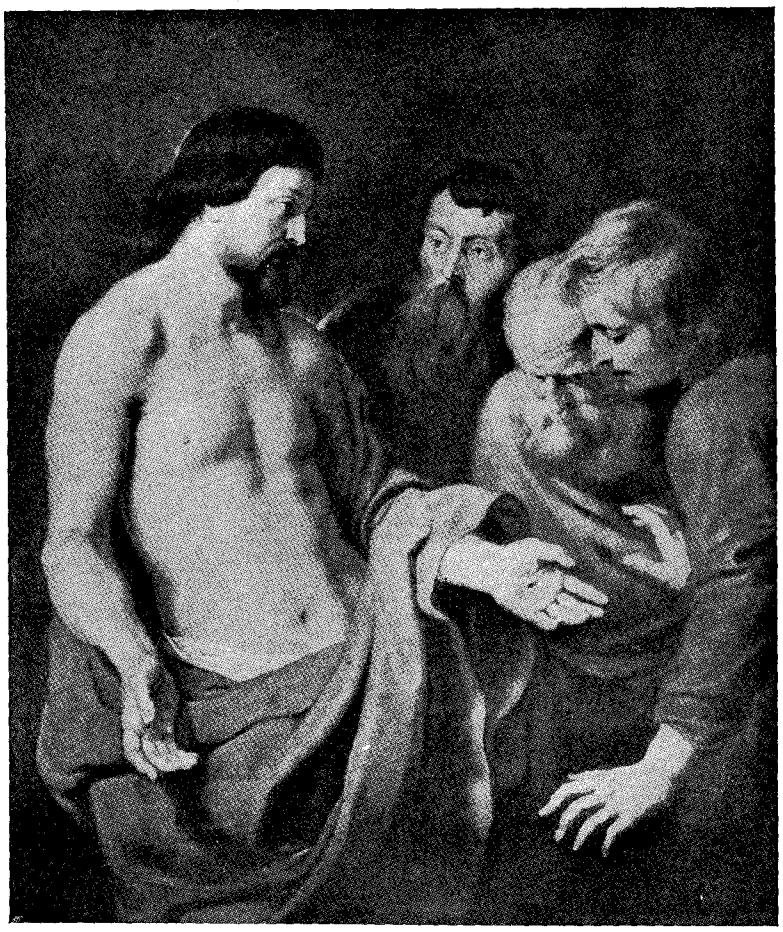
The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee) makes this suggestion:

"We earnestly hope that in the Rockefeller conditions there will be no such narrow restrictions as those which prevent the use of the Carnegie educational funds for colleges that represent religious bodies. From the plans as thus far published we judge that the Rockefeller Foundation will not be similarly limited—which is decidedly to Mr. Rockefeller's credit."

Turning to the question of "tainted millions," *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York) recalls that "in the time of the greatest criticism of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie declared that Mr. Rockefeller's money was as good as his (Carnegie's) money, and was gotten largely in the same way, or words to that effect." This paper adds, in view of the fact that one of these gentlemen has attained great personal popularity and the other failed of it, that "various methods that were then considered right, and were lawful at the time, are now condemned, and those who follow them excoriated." Another Methodist paper, *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) says:

"There are many who adhere to the opinion that Mr. Rockefeller got his money dishonestly—that his gold is 'tainted'—and that he would do better if he gave it back to the persons to whom it belonged. The majority, however, will welcome Mr. Rockefeller's decision, and will not question his motives. We remember that some time ago Mr. Rockefeller announced that he was 'only a steward,' and it is beginning to appear as if he meant this statement literally. If, as several cartoonists have facetiously—and rather irreverently—intimated in their drawings, the 'Oil King' can not purchase admission through the gates of heaven through his charities, he can at least, and is succeeding in so doing, purchase the esteem and good-will of his fellow man, which, in Ben Adhem's instance, was supposed to be everything.

"In a way Mr. Rockefeller's case is somewhat pitiable. During the Standard Oil investigation there was probably no man in the United States more cordially detested than this aged and quaint multimillionaire. He was lampooned from one end of the country to the other. The cartoonist and newspaper paragrapher could not let him alone. He was isolated and without friends, and the hatred of a nation was vented against him. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Rockefeller was without feelings. He has already by vast benevolences purchased a great deal of human regard, and he proposes, it would seem, by his new foundation to compel admiration, if not love."



THE INCREDULITY OF THOMAS.

From the painting by Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640) in the Antwerp gallery.

The New York *Weekly Witness* (undenominational) speaks with something of Hebraic austerity. Thus:

"Whether the money which Mr. Rockefeller will put into this trust for philanthropic purposes will do more good or harm is a question that can not be answered authoritatively till the Judgment Day. A man who is shrewd at making money often acts foolishly when he attempts to give it away. Mr. Rockefeller himself can not expect to live very long, and his son will therefore have the largest share in the distribution of this vast hoard. The son is apparently a very capable business man, and he has for years taught a large Bible-class. He may prove himself worthy of the greatest opportunity for giving away money that any man ever had.

"If Mr. Rockefeller's object in giving this money away is to square accounts with the world and with God, our advice to him is to hunt up the men whom he has ruined by his selfish methods and restore to them 'fourfold,' like Zacchæus of old. After that, it will be time enough to talk about philanthropy."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) holds that the money loses any possibility of "taint" by this gift, for "when these funds become the property of a corporation they become impersonal," and "Mr. Rockefeller removes himself from the equation."

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TREATMENT OF SECEDERS

THE *Churchman* (New York) asks whether it is fair to treat with "harsh ecclesiastical penalties those who leave the Anglican for the Roman communion, and to make a practise of suspecting their motives and questioning their loyalty." This paper has never evinced any special leaning toward the high-church wing of its denomination, which furnishes most of the converts to Rome, and this fact gives its plea for charity special significance. The editor takes as his text an article by the Bishop of Albany criticizing the recent Philadelphia seceders. The Bishop remarked that the seceders had held "a sort of Catilinian allegiance" to the Church and seized an occasion to cut loose from their ordination vows, and he added:

"It was a simple and short-lived spasm, by means of which a few people went out from us who were not of us, and went 'to their own place in the Roman Communion.'"

The Churchman rebukes the Bishop thus:

"Is this fair criticism? How can it be reconciled even with the standpoint of ecclesiastical ethics, seeing that Anglicans maintain that the Roman Church is Catholic, even tho they hold that in Roman doctrine some very questionable things have been made *de fide?* But, taking the higher ground of primary Christian faith, it is clear that these brethren who have left us gave their allegiance to God and to the priesthood of the Church. Is it possible to justify a condemnation of them because under the constraint of conscience, however imperfectly informed, they have exchanged the allegiance of one historic Church for another? Possibly they may experience regret and may come to learn that they were mistaken. Perhaps some of them will go through trying experiences from the discipline of being put to school again, and in being forced to accept varieties and extremes of belief and conduct as Roman Catholics which as Anglicans they never before knew, possibly never dreamed of. It would be wiser and more considerate to wish them well as they go from us and not to put obstacles in the way of their return, as is done in the canons of the American Church."

The editor asks, further, why churchmen "should intensify the lines of factional Christianity by calling the Philadelphia secession treachery." Rather—

"It should be regarded as an indication of want of knowledge and lack of vision, the result of feebleness of faith, and weakness of conscience—things that are hard to explain. Yet let it be remembered that Anglicans do not make a practise of condemning priests who have abandoned their ministry in the Roman Communion and continue it in the Anglican. Any Church which would have itself recognized must be representative of Christ in its dealings with all men, and, above all, with those who seem in any way weak and who are misled by their weakness. In the light of this principle the bishops at Lambeth seem to have taken an aggressively sectarian position when they practically refused to consider the Roman Church in their plans and methods of reunion.

"From a somewhat different standpoint should be urged the necessity of accepting the members of Protestant churches as true members of Christ's body by baptism. There should be something more than recognition of the privilege of cooperating with them. Such a right should be claimed as based upon the undisputed and indisputable truth contained in the words of our Lord himself when his disciples would have forbidden those who were working in his name, while Jesus himself accepted them as loyal. The world is coming to be recognized as a unit, and the forces of righteousness must organize for the great victory. If they are to seize the present opportunity they must obey literally the command of the Lord and Savior and tell the good news to the farthest ends of the world.

"Ecclesiastical systems constructed by men, who have rent the Lord's body in its outward and visible form, hinder the united witness of the whole Church to the unity of the divine and human which it possesses in Christ, through Christ, and from Christ. All the forces of righteousness must combine in order to win the battle when the opportunity comes."

OUTSIDE TESTIMONY TO CONVERSION

WHAT the ministry to a considerable extent seem to have laid down, a detached layman has taken up. A book has recently been published in England, which is described as "a clinic in regeneration." It is called "Twice Born Men," and in its pages Mr. Harold Begbie presents the results of his studies of "London thugs, toughs, and sots who, through believing the gospel, have been transformed into sober, honorable, and respected men." His interest is in psychological phenomena and his method that of a scientific investigator. "Altho he expresses no antagonism to the Church, he seems to consider the Church negligible," and takes his examples from the Salvation Army. He does not, however, says a writer in comment on the book, betray any close touch even with the Army. Mr. Begbie writes, in his Introduction:

"Whatever it may be, conversion is the only means by which a radically bad person may be changed into a radically good person. Whatever we may think of the phenomenon itself, the fact stands clear and unassailable that, by this thing called conversion, men consciously wrong, inferior, and unhappy, become consciously right, superior, and happy. It produces not a change but a revolution in character. It does not alter; it creates a new personality.

"The phrase 'a new birth' is not a rhetorical hyperbole, but a fact of the physical kingdom. Men, who have been irretrievably bad and under conversion have become ardent savers of the lost, tell us, with all the pathetic emphasis of their inexpressible and impenetrable discovery, that in the change which overcame them they were conscious of being 'born again.' To them—and we can go to no other authorities—this tremendous revolution in personality signifies a new birth. It transforms Goneril into Cordelia, Caliban into Ariel, Saul of Tarsus into Paul the apostle.

"There is no medicine, no act of Parliament, no moral treatise, and no invention of philanthropy which can transform a man radically bad into a man radically good. If the State, burdened and shackled by its horde of outcasts and sinners, would march freely and efficiently to its goal, it must be at the hands of religion that relief is sought. Only religion can perform the miracle that will convert the burden into assistance.

"There is nothing else; there can be nothing else. Science despairs of these people and pronounces them hopeless and incurable. Politicians find themselves at the end of their resources. Philanthropy begins to wonder whether its charity could not be turned into a more fertile channel. The law speaks of 'criminal classes.' It is only religion that is not in despair about this mass of profitless evil dragging at the heels of progress—the religion which still believes in miracle."

It has been a long time, declares the Chicago *Interior*, "since a Christian leader—apart from the evangelistic specialists—has said anything as forcible as this about the possibility, reality, and necessity of conversion." Further:

"What is the reason why there is a slack emphasis and an uncertain opinion among pastors and lay members in the churches in respect to conversion? Why is the voice of a psychologist clearer here to-day than the voice of the typical Christian pastor?

"Doubtless the reason is in part the new value put on religious education. The thought of taking the child and training it up so straight morally and religiously that there will never need to be a radical overturn in life—so that Christ may finally be accepted by mere 'decision'—has grown up to be the master-thought of many Christian workers.

"And that's a good thought. Don't let anybody disparage it.

"But the pity is the pity that goes with nearly every step forward in the Church's learning of new truth—the popular Christian mind doesn't prove big enough to grasp a new truth without losing hold, for the time at least, on the old truth it had before.

"Somehow it is terribly hard work for Christian thinking to occupy both halves of truth's big circumference at once; it gets congested on one or the other semicircle. So, in this case:

"*Learning to appreciate religious education, the Church has drifted away from its appreciation of conversion.* . . . . . .

"Conversion is the changing of a bad man into a good one. How it is done and how the man feels in the process is minor, if only it's done."

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WHISTLER FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK is coming tardily into line in its recognition of Whistler. The Metropolitan Museum holds its first special exhibition of his work, long after Boston and London and other places have had theirs. This exhibition is perhaps a temporary solace for the sad reflection that once, as Mr. Kobbe asserts in the New York *Herald*, the Museum might have had the "Portrait of My Mother" for $1,250. Now the picture is beyond purchase, and this writer ventures $125,000 as no unlikely estimate of its value could it reach the market. There are forty-six pictures in the present exhibition—a much smaller number than were shown by the Copley Society in Boston in 1904. But this apparent poverty in numbers really works to the advantage of the artist here exhibited, thinks Mr. Cortissoz, writing in the New York *Tribune*. A large array, he says, is "inimical to the preservation of the spirit of exquisiteness which best presides over an examination of Whistler's art." Going on, we read:

"He is peculiarly the type that needs to be seen at his best. Himself a stanch advocate of the principle that quality is everything and quantity nothing, he gains the more as he is studied with discrimination. The saying which meant so much to him, 'The artist is known by what he omits,' may well be translated by the connoisseur into a formula for his own conduct in dealing with Whistler's work. He was not by any means one of those artists whose every fugitive touch, every casual fragment, is clairvoyant with power and charm. That he knew this better than any one else we may infer from the pains he took with the development of his etchings, so vividly brought out by Mr. Kennedy's book [a catalog of Whistler's etchings published by the Grolier Society], and, indeed, the Pennells, in their voluminous biography, show that in all his work he was his own exacting critic, incurably fastidious and solicitous of perfection. The ideal exhibition, where he is concerned, is one that is nothing if not choice."

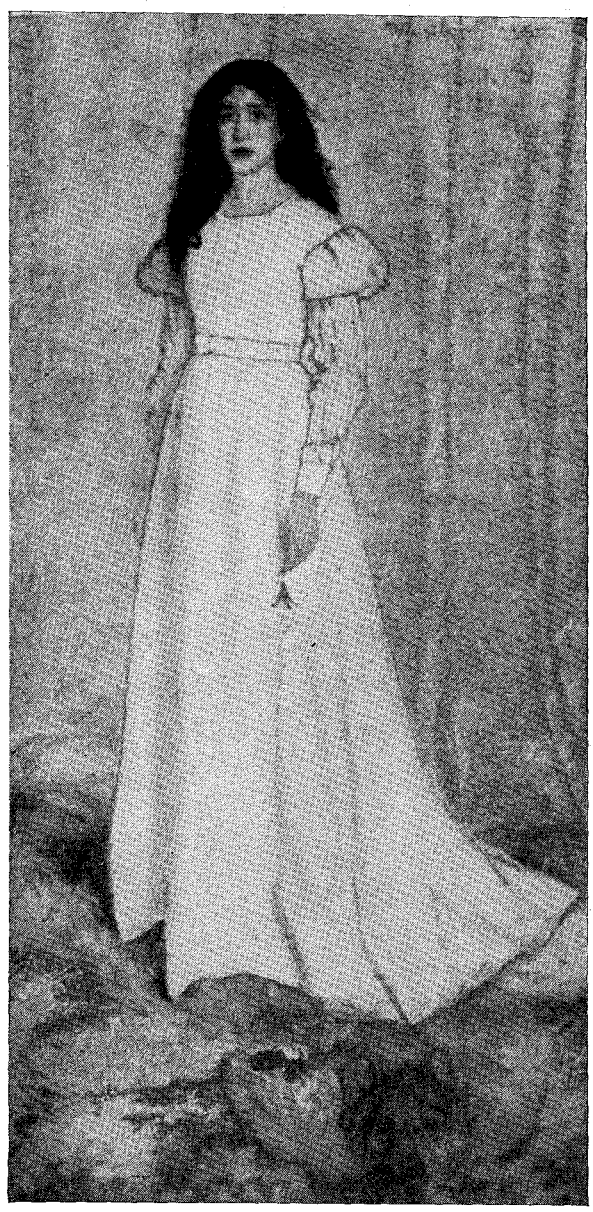
The pictures in this exhibition come from the collection of Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, to go later to the National Gallery of Art at Washington; from Col. Frank J. Hecke, also of Detroit, from Mr. Richard Canfield, Colonel Pope, Mr. John H. Whittemore, of Naugatuck, Mr. J. G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and others. Mr. Cortissoz writes further:

"The special value of the body of work shown at the Museum lies in the authoritative definition it gives of Whistler's character as a painter, exposing with remarkable directness and fulness his conception of nature and of art. The catalog follows a chronological order and it is, of course, interesting to follow the lines of evolution thus indicated. But this is not an aspect of the subject on which it is especially suggestive or profitable to dwell at any great length. It is worth while, of course, to note the transition from 'The Blue Wave,' painted, like 'The Coast of Brittany,' . . . in the spirit of Courbet, to the 'Nocturnes' in which he worked out an hypothesis of his own, tinctured perhaps by Japanese influences, but nevertheless essentially original. It is interesting, too, to turn from the broad and subtly resonant tonality of these 'Nocturnes' to the little Venetian pastels, the lightest, deftest, most fleeting notes, and to mark the contrast between the solid, almost heavy-handed, painting of that 'Symphony in White No. 1, The White Girl,' which he sent to the memorable Salon des Réfusés in 1863, and the infinitely more delicate and more transparent work which he did in his later period, here amply represented. But the important thing to grasp is the unity of Whistler's career, his fidelity to the idea which was from the beginning to the end the mainspring of his endeavor. This was a sensuous idea of beauty, dependent in a measure upon nature, but rooted even more in the half-unconscious instinct of the creative artist who transforms his material into a pattern expressive of nothing more nor less than his own point of view. In poetry, said Matthew Arnold, the illusion is everything. So, with Whistler, the illusion was everything, the divine illusion of things seen in an exquisite harmony of form and color."

We are thousands of miles away, in Whistler's work, "from the naturalism which has been so fruitful in modern art." Mr. Cortissoz observes, proceeding:

"No doubt he would have scorned the rôle of the dreamer and dismissed talk of 'visions' as the prattle of the literary man, but the one fact emerging from these studies of his is that in them creative imagination played the all-compelling part. He did not reproduce what he saw for its own sake. He reproduced it for the sake of the soft glow of tone that it meant to him, putting a rapture of color into painted surface. He was curious and notably original again in his pattern. Witness the disposition of the pier, the ships, and the spray of blossom in 'The Ocean.' But if this enormously contributes to the orchestration, so to say, of his 'Symphony in Gray and Green,' the inspiration at the bottom of the thing is unquestionably imaginative and spiritual, the inspiration of a character including far more than dexterity in the manipulation of pigment. The studies of nature, in short, denote Whistler's high-water mark, the manifestation of his special genius in work absolutely inimitable. . . . . .

"The observer who is not a crass Whistlerian, and does not possess either the experience or the taste which finds its account in the connoisseurship of technic, will be struck by a certain narrowness of range in the collection. Let him beware, however, of



Illustrations for the Whistler article used by courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

THE WHITE GIRL

Symphony by White No. 1.—From the painting by Whistler.

Rejected by the Royal Academy of 1862 and the Salon of 1863; afterward shown in the Salon des Réfusés, Paris, 1863.

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asking one great artist to be like another, to do many things besides what it is his destiny to do. There were large fields left unexplored by Whistler, but he demonstrated, if ever a man did, that, given the power of creating a kind of abstract dehumanized beauty, he could endue it over and over again with extraordinary vitality. See him, for example, producing not only the stately full-lengths at which we have glanced, but the smaller portraits which form in some sort a pendant to that group, and then see him also drawing his sketches of Venetian by-ways and making his dainty pastels, like the 'Venus Astarte' or the 'Annabel Lee.' These more fragile records, by the way, bring a particularly welcome note into the exhibition, recalling Whistler's vivacious habit of mind and his tenderness, his way of flinging upon paper impressions unique in their lightness and fragrance. In such a sketch as the 'Annabel Lee,' no less than in a great portrait like the 'F. R. Leyland,' or a miracle of color like 'The Ocean,' he makes you feel his profound sensitiveness, his cult for beauty, and his rarity."

ANNABEL LEE.

This pastel represents a woman standing on the shore before a wide expanse of sea and sky. Such things as this are said to show Whistler's "vivacious habit of mind."

LONDON'S REPERTORY THEATER

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN, whom a New York paper has called "the leading American patron of the London drama," has launched his repertory theater in the English capital. In the very first week of its existence he produced for the entertainment of his London audiences such big-wigs as John Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, Barrie, and George Meredith. Here would seem to be riches enough for the most exacting palate. This is by no means playing all his cards, since he promises to let Henry James, John Masefield, Sir Arthur Pinero, Haddon Chambers, Elizabeth Baker, and Somerset Maugham be heard from. This venture is of interest to Americans, not only because its ideals in some measure correspond with the purposes of the New Theater, but also because Mr. Frohman promises to repeat the experiment later in New York if it succeeds in London. The first piece, "Justice," is by Mr. Galsworthy, whose "Strife" is one of the chief successes of the New Theater. Of this play Mr. Owen Stair writes in the London *Outlook*:

"This is the tragedy of a young clerk, of an ordinary type of weakness and ineffectualness, who is moved by a crisis of love and pity for a woman to steal a sum of money with which to help her in her misery, and who suffers the penalty of the law for his crime. Merely to recite this bare motive of the play is to state the author's thesis. Mr. Galsworthy is not so much concerned to criticize the dealings of the law with what is called the criminal class—tho those dealings, he contends, are cruel and imbecile enough—as to arouse a passionate loathing for its dealings with that considerable proportion of criminals who are not criminal; who are not selfish, not brutal, not hardened, not bad, whether congenitally or as the result of experience. He directs upon this gigantic immorality that skulks in the shadows of our civilization a stream of fierce light. Facts and thoughts which a small number of reformers and thoughtful officials have had almost to themselves for years are forced upon the minds of a public which, unless all the indications are misleading, will come to be very large indeed. . . . . .

"This play is a carefully faithful representation of common life. The discovery of the forgery, the arrest, the piteous appeals; the trial, with all its mechanical heartlessness and the sense of dread about it all; the prison—those hideously real prison scenes, ending with the dumb agonies of the nervous wretch gradually breaking to pieces under the strain of solitude and silence; the return to his old employers after release on ticket of leave; the merciful decision to give the victim another chance; the reappearance of the law to seize him again, charged with 'not reporting himself,' and with that desperate device of the ruined, 'forged references'; the victim's suicide in face of the certainty of a return to moral torture. With all this is mingled the agony of the woman, forced by the loss of her only friend to the worst of degradations."

This play, says the writer, "stamps its hideous lesson home by means of a dramatic method applied with austerity by a sure hand." He goes on:

"From the first word of this tragedy to the last there is not a word or a gesture that is not of the life about us. What happens happens as of necessity, and not as of the author's desire to bring about this or that. There are no *longueurs*, no elucidatory dialogs; the story gallops, and it tells itself in all its ghastliness before our eyes. Men turn white and hold their breath as the agony on the stage proceeds, women control themselves with difficulty. Such emotion, we read, used to be common in our theaters in the time of the great tragedians. We have neither Siddons nor Garrick; but it almost seems as if, despite our social soothsayers, we have still the capacity to be moved as they moved their public, when a man appears with that which can find the sensitive spot in us. Of all those who have been looking for this spot, Mr. Galsworthy has hitherto been among the keenest trackers. In this tragedy he has come down upon it fairly; he has found out how horror and pity may be wakened to the fullest life in our generation. Fate and the gods no longer scare us; we are all Prometheuses now. Violence and picturesque rant no longer thrill us. But there is a thing of which we stand in awe, there is a violence that moves us to the soul; we stand in awe of human society and its operations, we shrink at the sight of spiritual torture."

Mr. Shaw succeeded Mr. Galsworthy and seemed to take his cue from that gentleman's seriousness of purpose to add contrast by standing on his head. Mr. Shaw was without purpose, and many critics have asserted without seriousness. Mr. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says that Mr. Shaw's play named "Misalliance" contains talk "for three hours and fifteen minutes about aristocracy, plutocracy, middle-class mediocrity, Socialism, poverty, marriage, free love, the relations of parents and children, love, sentimentality, the modern girl, literary paradoxes, aeroplanes, the Bible, substitutes for religion, humanity, the tradesmen's limitations, the clerk's starvation wage, the etiquette of a country house, physical exercise, the efficacy of spanking for undeveloped cads, the pronunciation of Russian names, vegetarianism, and scores of other side issues." It is needless to say that this *olla podrida* was not served up in the form of plot or dramatic action. It was talk, made up of "mordant wit, acrid philosophy, and brilliant satire." In short, it was Shavian. Mr. Baughan, critic of the London *Daily News*, reproduces some of the things said. Thus:

"Draw a line and make other chaps toe it; that's what I call morality."

"I suppose wrinkles are meant to repel young girls."

"I like a bit of a mongrel myself, whether it is a man or a dog."

"The danger of public business is that it never ends."

"If no one agrees with you how are you to know you are not a fool?"

"Perhaps in a thousand years it will be bad form for a man to know who his parents are."

"Let the family be rooted out of civilization; let the future race be brought up in institutions."

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"A man who is married can do what he likes if his wife doesn't mind; a widower can not be too careful."

"Common people do not pray; they mostly beg. . . . Why do you pray, then? To remember that I have a soul."

"Can no woman understand a man's delicacy?"

"Providence likes to be tempted."

"Paradoxes are the only truths (read Chesterton)."

"Democracy reads well, but it does not act well (read Somebody's plays)."

"Wherever you are, you are there, anyhow."

The third change of bill brought forth two short plays by Barrie and a fragment by George Meredith, consisting of two scenes of a comedy called "The Sentimentalists." This, it may be presumed, is the only play of Meredith's hitherto produced.

IS THE NEWS SUPPREST OR NOT?

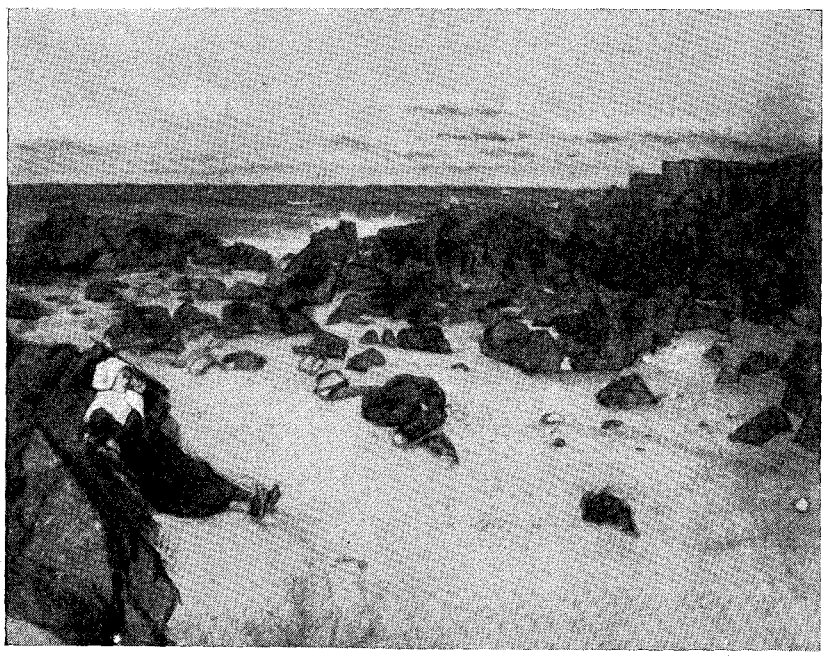
THE throttling hold which the powerful advertiser has upon the throat of the public press is the substance of an accusation made by Prof. E. A. Ross. The important news is suppressed, he asserts, because of the fear of these powerful patrons, and "the defection of the daily press," he avers, "has been a staggering blow to democracy." These charges are made in the March *Atlantic Monthly*, where the author gathers a list of cases ranging from an instance of private scandal to the case of a network of corporations. A certain editor had personal interests in all the corporations concerned, so he suppressed the news concerning them through fear of prejudice to his advertising columns. Some of the cases dealing for the most part with the struggle between capital and labor are given herewith:

"In a trial in a great city it was brought out by sworn testimony that, during a recent labor struggle which involved teamsters on the one hand and the department stores and the mail-order houses on the other, the employers had plotted to provoke the strikers to violence by sending a long line of strike-breaking wagons out of their way to pass a lot on which the strikers were meeting. These wagons were the bait to a trap, for a strong force of policemen were held in readiness in the vicinity, and the Governor of the State was at the telephone ready to call out the militia if a riot broke out. Fortunately, the strikers restrained themselves, and the trap was not sprung. It is easy to imagine the head-lines that would have been used if labor had been found in so diabolical a plot. Yet the newspapers refused to print this testimony.

"In the same city, during a strike of the elevator men in the large stores, the business-agent of the Elevator-Starters' Union was beaten to death, in an alley behind a certain emporium, by a 'strong-arm' man hired by that firm. The story, supported by affidavits, was given by a responsible lawyer to three newspaper men, each of whom accepted it as true and promised to print it. The account never appeared.

THE MUSIC ROOM,

Showing a mood of the early Whistler that has been called "decorative virtuosity." Tho the motive here is human, the picture remains "a study of still life."



THE COAST OF BRITTANY,

Belonging to Whistler's early period, painted in 1861.

"In another city the sales-girls in the big shops had to sign an exceedingly mean and oppressive contract which, if generally known, would have made the firms odious to the public. A prominent social worker brought these contracts, and evidence as to the bad conditions that had become established under them, to every newspaper in the city. Not one would print a line on the subject. On the outbreak of a justifiable street-car strike the newspapers were disposed to treat it in a sympathetic way. Suddenly they veered, and became unanimously hostile to the strikers. Inquiry showed that the big merchants had threatened to withdraw their advertisements unless the newspapers changed their attitude.

"In the summer of 1908 disastrous fires raged in the northern Lake country, and great areas of standing timber were destroyed. A prominent organ of the lumber industry belittled the losses and printed reassuring statements from lumbermen who were at the very moment calling upon the State for a fire patrol. When taxed with the deceit, the organ pleaded its obligation to support the market for the bonds which the lumber companies of the Lake region had been advertising in its columns."

"On the desk of every editor and subeditor of a newspaper run by a capitalist promoter now under prison sentence," the writer continues, "lay a list of sixteen corporations in which the owner was interested. This was to remind them not to print anything damaging to these concerns." The newspaper men, we are told, jocularly called these corporations "sacred cows." Among the "sacred cows" that

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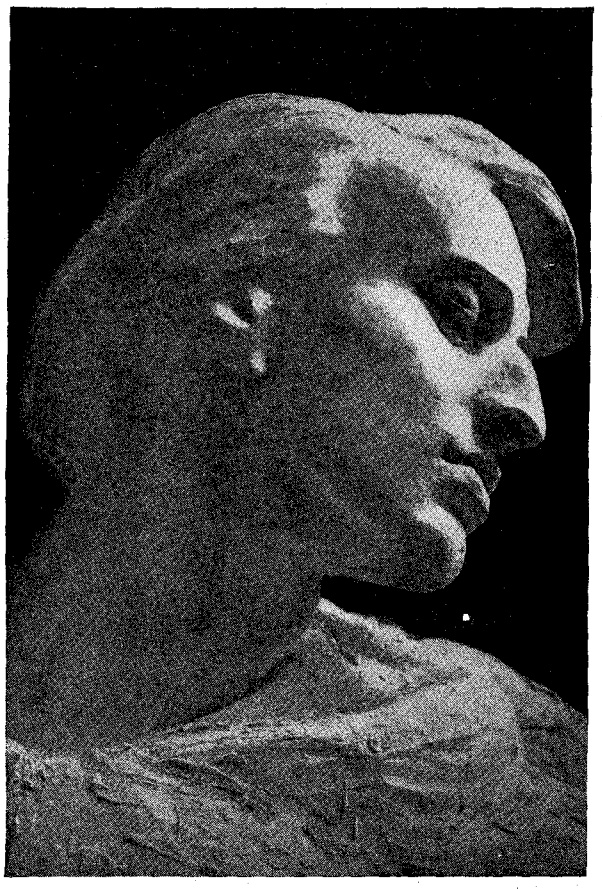
gain newspaper protection are enumerated the railroad company, the public-service company, traction, the tax system, the party system, and "the man higher up." What is needed to offset the evil, the writer points out, "is a broad new avenue to the public mind." Privately endowed newspapers ought to meet the case. Some efforts in the direction of extended publicity are cited:

"Non-partizan leaders are meeting with cheering response when



Courtesy of "Musical America."

CHOPIN.

Head of the new statue to be erected in honor of the Polish composer and pianist in his native Warsaw.

they found weeklies in order to reach their natural following. The Socialist party supports two dailies, less to spread their ideas than to print what the capitalistic dailies would stifle. Civic associations, municipal voters' leagues, and legislative voters' leagues, are circulating tons of leaflets and bulletins full of suppressed facts. Within a year five cities have, with the taxpayers' money, started journals to acquaint the citizens with municipal happenings and affairs. In many cities have sprung up private non-partizan weeklies to report civic information. Moreover, the spoken word is once more a power. The demand for lecturers and speakers is insatiable, and the platform bids fair to recover its old prestige. The smotherers are dismayed by the growth of the Chautauqua circuit. Congressional speeches give vent to boycotted truth, and circulate widely under the franking privilege. City clubs and Saturday lunch clubs are formed to listen to facts and ideas tabooed by the daily press. More is made of public hearings before committees of councilmen or legislators."

The New York *Press* answers the accusation by saying that "the charge against the daily press as an institution is so preposterous that it would be regarded as unworthy of notice but for the fact that it appears in one of the most reputable periodicals in the country." This paper asserts that "news will out, if not in one newspaper in another—if not in a daily newspaper, then in a weekly one." *The Press* asserts:

"Any extensive suppression of the news by any newspaper or any persistent coloring of it in improper fashion will result in the withdrawal of public support to its circulation. And the consequence of this, which the badly informed writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* does not seem to know, is the heavy withdrawal of advertising patronage."

CHOPIN'S PERENNIAL APPEAL

LAST year—the banner year of centenaries—tried to grasp more than it could hold. In many places the name of Chopin was included in the list of candidates for centenarian honors; probably because the impression has long prevailed in the biographical dictionaries that he was born in 1809. A little while ago his birth certificate was discovered and the date is now finally fixt as February 22, 1810. So he has the honor of having his centenary celebrated twice in two years. "Chopin said of himself," writes a critic in the London *Times*, "that his life had consisted of an episode, with no beginning and a sad end." This episode was the ill-starred intimacy with George Sand, the particulars of which, this writer says, "have been lost under the mountains of romance piled on the affair by George Sand and others." What came of this friendship is estimated in these words:

"The aggregate advantage to art and the world of this *liaison*, which lasted from 1837 until within a year of the composer's death, is the series of preludes in which he unlocked his heart but happily threw the key away. We know only for certain that one, in B minor, holds the picture of regularly dripping rain on a veranda roof; and for the rest we are at liberty to invent what stories we please, or to listen to the outpourings of a soul that in regard to these works had something of that passion for self-revelation that found expression in Shakespeare's sonnets."

Chopin, this writer thinks, "did more to etherealize music than any composer before or since; for the 'atmospheric' works of Debussy do not really fly any higher off the ground than Chopin . . . who at his best breathes the pure ether and cleaves the sky with no uncertain flight." Nothing in his romantic life, it is here said, "is so remarkable as the kind of immortality which his music has enjoyed almost without a break or change, since it was written." In contrast—

"Those composers whose centenaries are celebrated are almost always found to have undergone some period of neglect, either at first, before their message was received by the world, or later on, when the public began to find out that they had been worshiping a pinchbeck divinity. But with Chopin it was not so; his music is not only as popular with the public to-day as it ever was, but it has never shifted its place in the estimation of musicians. It is probable that, even at first, the class of his works which has been called 'the drawing-room Chopin,' the terribly sprightly rondos, and the more showy and obvious of the valses, were not quite heartily admired by the best of his contemporaries, who had the insight to recognize the greatness of the more poetical things; and it is difficult to point to any composer, great or little, whose appreciation by the world has been so steady as that of Chopin. Mendelssohn's music has passed through phases of extreme popularity and of undue disparagement, while that of Schumann, who was very late in coming to his own, fought its way to a universal acceptance which now shows signs of giving place with many amateurs to a period of lukewarm respect. But Chopin has delighted all classes from the date of his own playing to the present time, and there seems no reason why the best of his music should not really last in favor as long as the art shall endure. It depends so little on formal design that the modern attacks on structural symmetry leave it untouched; its appeal is so direct that it is difficult to fancy a time when it will seem old-fashioned."

A few words on the interpreters of Chopin who have been heard in this country as well as in Europe are given as follows:

"Altho M. Paderewski seems to belong to the air rather than to the earth, yet there are moments when he gives a more powerful blow than Chopin would have required or than is always consistent with beautiful tone. But in the things demanding technical dexterity he is the nearest of the moderns; M. de Pachmann, if one shuts one's eyes while he is playing, often gives the true emotional value of the sentimental pieces with all their characteristic and charming weakness."

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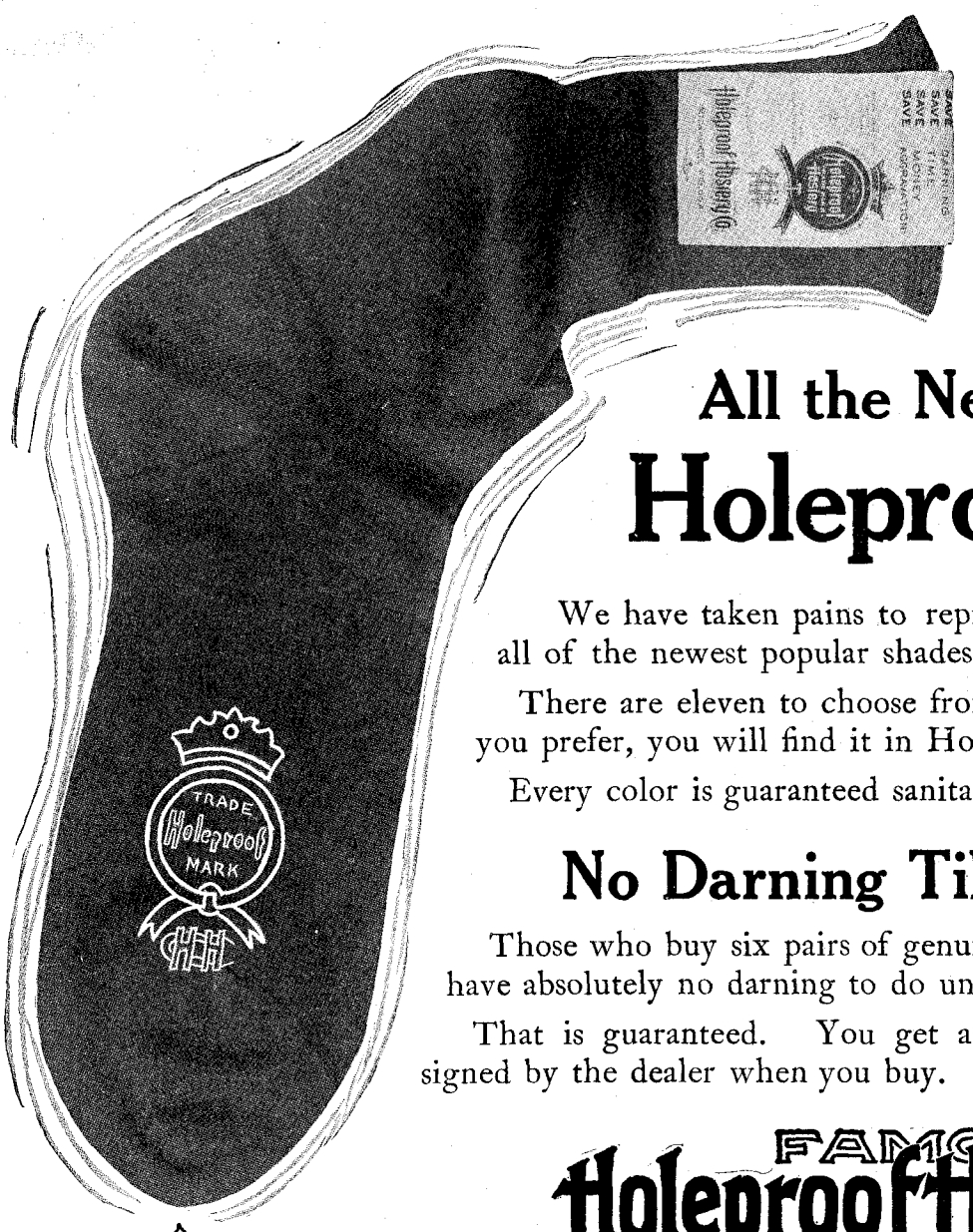

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Every color is guaranteed sanitary and fast.

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Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Only the finest of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton is used, costing us this year an average of 70c per pound.

The hose fit like silk gloves.

We will spend $33,000 this year simply for inspection, to see that each finished pair is perfection.

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Look for "Holeproof" on the Toe

If the hose have something else printed on them they are not the original guaranteed hose—not **genuine Holeproof Hose** with 32 years of experience knit into every inch of them.

They are not what you want—if you want the best hose ever made.

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealer's name on request or we'll ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. (43)

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Welch's Grape Juice

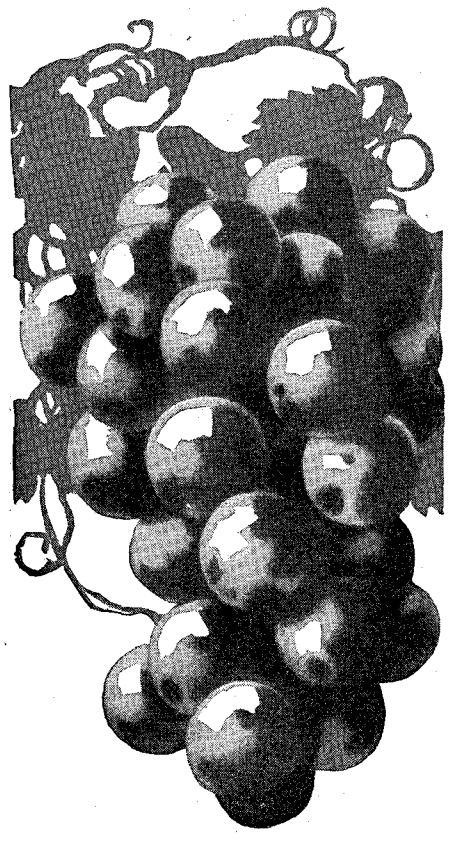
is something more than a drink. It is a food. It contains elements which make it a most valuable article of diet. Ask your doctor.

You have heard of the famous grape cure; how people of weakened vitality are fed on nothing but grapes. Therefore, it is a good daily beverage for an ordinary man and woman, because it gives life and strength, as well as being a delicious and refreshing beverage.

Be sure you get Welch's.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's send $3 00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Sample 3 oz. bottle by mail 10 cents. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free.

The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



CURRENT POETRY

Gradually, and one by one, our artists and dramatists and poets are coming home from ruined castles and the ancient haunts of romance and chivalry and cavalier poetry, and are finding their subject-matter in the Here and Now. They are coming back to the conquest of America, of contemporary life and its problems, fields so vast, so big with possibilities that as yet they completely dwarf our art and make it seem feeble and insignificant. The following two poems, "Wings" and "The Aeroplane," quoted from *Popular Mechanics* and *Harper's Weekly*, respectively, deal with the latest mechanical triumph of man, the first in subjective fashion, with a touch of the didactic, the second in an eloquent, objective way, and with a keen anticipation of the physical exhilaration of "aeroplaning." There is a spirit of reckless daring in the poem of Mr. Medhurst and a superb disregard for danger—possibly the author has never been up in a flying-machine!

Wings

BY CHARLTON LAWRENCE EDHOLM

The hand of man, emerging from the mist
Of primal ages, was a hairy fist,
All blood-bedabbled; for the hand had killed
Before it learned to sow and reap and build.
So each new tool was but a weapon, fit
To add new terrors to the blow of it;
The first rude axe was formed for bloody deed,
Split skulls before it served the builder's need.
And thus through ages runs the tale; by worst
Of uses is the new-found tool accurst,
Yet we believe what prophet's words record,
That into plowshares men shall beat the sword.

For centuries we stood upon the edge
Of space and yearned, while sparrows from the hedge
Took flight and taunted us. "That I had wings!"
'Mid stormy music, thus the Psalmist sings,
"Then would I fly away and be at rest."
And lo, the wings are ours, a gift, the best
The genius of our race has forged; a tool
Fit for our eager age. What says the fool,
The War-brute? "This is *mine*, for brawls and strife,
As hawk-wings are the hawk's—for taking life!"

Well, claim them, War-god! Use them till the race
Will kill for you no more. What narrow space
Holds man to-day apart from brother man,
A range of rock, a river, or a span
Of channel; and our wings shall overleap
These dwarfish landmarks. *Then* what king shall keep
His folk from merging with humanity
As waters intermingle in the sea?

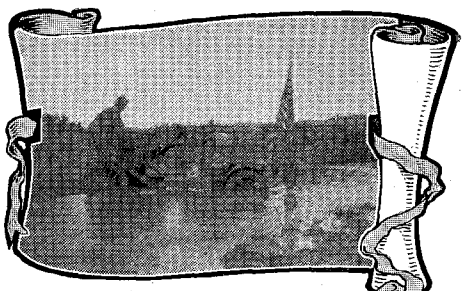
Sail forth, winged Argonauts of trackless air,
And as upon your homeward course you fare
Bring heav'nly treasure. Neither gold nor steel,
Nor gross and earthy wealth weight your light keel;
Man's Brotherhood, bring *that* as Golden Fleece
On sun-blest wings, bright harbingers of peace.

The Aeroplane

BY FRANCIS MEDHURST

My sinews are supple as steel,
A motor athrob is my heart.
I thrill to its beating. I feel
The lift of the air as I start;
With a swirl and a rush I upwheel
To stab the steep sky like a dart.

For Impaired Nerve Force
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves exhaustion, headache and impaired digestion.



Regal Car on 2,031½-mile journey. The driver of the car wrote: "Magneto was under water for *hours* without injury. We attribute a great deal of the success of our trip to the fact that we had no trouble with the Remy Magneto."

Over 100,000 Remy Magnetos Sold for 1910

Not a quantity user who helped make our immense 1909 season but that adopted the Remy for 1910, besides many manufacturers have adopted the Remy for 1910 who formerly used other magnetos. Our factory is the largest and best equipped plant in the world devoted exclusively to magneto manufacturing.

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Cobe Trophy won by the aid of the Remy Magneto.

[25]

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For speed and for strength am I made,
  Yet fragile and frail is my form;
My framework is buttressed and stayed
  To shoulder the stress of the storm.
I war with the winds unafraid,
  Afloat over perils as warm.

Swift soaring I tower and stoop,
  I hang like a haggard at view;
A touch, and, my planes well adroop,
  I fall as a bolt from the blue.
I swerve on a sudden, I swoop
  And slide up the airways anew.

I meet the uprush of the breeze,
  The shock of the surges unseen;
I bow to invisible seas
  That shatter their surf on my screen.
I ride on the gale at my ease
  The earth and the heaven between.

I swim in a tropical clime,
  My sails in the sunlight ablaze.
I mount till the white-fingered rime
  Envelops my stanchions and stays.
I juggle with space and with time,
  I mingle the nights with the days.

I climb for a glimpse of the dawn,
  I hold back the sunset at will.
A star 'mid the stars I am borne,
  I hunt the moon over the hill.
At even, at midnight, at morn,
  I float and I flutter my fill.

These things are all mine to enjoy,
  Not mine is the praise or the plan.
Tho strength of the winds I employ,
  My flight is a continent's span,
Yet I am but a weapon, a toy.
  My maker and master is man.

Behold! I am born of his brain,
  His thought is the father of me.
The Dædalus labored in vain
  And Icarus plunged to the sea.

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wis. mother writes:

"I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them.

"About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

"My husband and little daughter were subject to bilious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Four O'clock Tea

Send 10 cents for a trial package of "Salada," which makes 40 cups of the choicest tea. Our booklet—"The Story of the Tea Plant" is mailed free.

Ask Your Grocer for "SALADA"

Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages.

About four o'clock, when the physical forces are at an ebb, tired people pay tribute to the refreshing qualities of "Salada" Ceylon Tea. This hour is the English "tea time" when everybody stops work or play to take a cup of tea.

Four o'clock tea in England is not a national fad. It is a time-proven method of recuperation. Tea properly brewed and of the right quality takes away fatigue. It invigorates as does no other beverage.

"Salada" Tea is most refreshing and delicious. The odorous buds and tender leaves of this hill-grown tea from the Island of Ceylon, with all their flavor and fragrance, are carried straight from plantation to purchasers in air-tight lead packages.

"SALADA" TEA COMPANY

Dept. "A," 198 West Broadway, New York
Dept. "B," 32 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

"Yale" Revolving Cloak and Hat Tree

The most serviceable device of the kind made. It takes up very small space, accommodates a dozen cloaks, six hats and umbrellas. Made entirely of Metal, Polished Old Copper Finish, height 6 feet, hook length, 11½ inches. Head-piece revolves, making it easy to use all hooks.

The "Yale" is unequaled for Physicians and Dentists' Reception Rooms, Banks, Clubs, Offices, etc. Don't delay, order to-day—price, complete, for limited time only, $3.50. *Money back if not satisfied.*

VICTOR M. GRAB & CO.

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1187 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

For a smooth writing, easy working pen—use the Spencerian Steel Pen.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Card of 12 samples, all different, sent for six cents postage.

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Sure—

That one word sums up the advantages of buying Uneeda Biscuit.

You're *sure* of their quality—*sure* of their flavor—*sure* of their goodness—*sure* of their cleanness and freshness. Be *sure* to say

Uneeda Biscuit

(Never sold in bulk)

5¢ a Package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

It requires *sharp* tool-steel to cut grass

This is shown by the man with a scythe who frequently stops to "whet up." The Pennsylvania Lawn Mower is the only one made in which all the blades are *actually* self-sharpening, because they are all made of *crucible tool steel*, hardened *and tempered in oil.* The self-sharpening feature keeps the blades of the

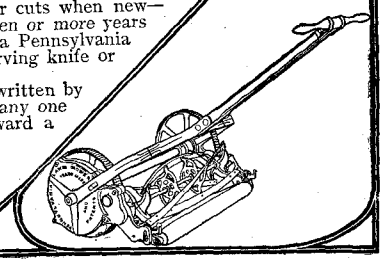
PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER

always in first-class cutting condition. Most any mower cuts when new—none but a Pennsylvania will cut equally well when a dozen or more years old and without spending a dollar for sharpening. Buy a Pennsylvania Mower for the same reason that you buy a high-grade carving knife or pair of shears—good service and lasting satisfaction.

Our booklet, "The Lawn—Its Making and Care," was written by a well-known authority. It will be found invaluable to any one interested in lawns and shrubbery. We will gladly forward a copy free on request.

SUPPLEE HARDWARE COMPANY

Box 1579, Philadelphia.



To man came the vision again,
The dream that was greater than he.

Compact of this dream-stuff am I,
Its visible flower and fruit.
I have opened the way of the sky,
I have wedded the bird with the brute.
And ye, who must dream till ye die,
What now will ye hold in pursuit?

With the wings of a dove ye have flown,
Ye were neither to hold nor to bind.
The road of the hawk ye have known,
With a bit have ye bridled the wind.
Ye have made the cloud-kingdom your own.
What conquest is now in your mind?

Ye have smitten the void with your fans,
Ye have climbed with the skies for your stair.
Ye have winnowed with vigorous vans
The wind-bitten wastes of the air.
What great new adventure is man's?
What next will he dream of and dare?

Ah, what? If the body be frail,
His wit and his will are divine.
To heights upon heights he shall sail,
His star all the stars shall outshine.
Yet shall none of his conquests prevail
To match with the marvel of mine.

A musical and attractive song by Richard Wightman in *Harper's.*

Review

BY RICHARD WIGHTMAN

Dimly the spent days range themselves in rows;
Backward we look upon the serried files;
And what strong heart would fain recall the blows,
Fate-struck—the weariness, the tears, the smiles?

We did not live as we had planned to do;
We did not walk the path our eyes descried;
What deemed we sweet turned out but bitter rue;
Our firstling joys came fair, but quickly died.

Still the mosaic Life so deftly wrought
Within the halls of memory is hung,
As wonderful as if the things we sought
Had all been found, and all our songs been sung.

In the flotsam and jetsam of current poetry we found the following verses by T. C. Williams. They were printed without credit in an English paper called *Light*, and we therefore do not rightly know their source; but they are quite beautiful and may be unfamiliar to some of our readers.

"Be Near Me! Lord!"

BY T. C. WILLIAMS

Be with me, Lord! My house is growing still
As one by one the guests go out the door;
And some, who helped me once to do thy will,
Behold and praise thee on the heavenly shore.

Uphold my strength! My task is not yet done.
Nor let me at the labor cease to sing,
But from the rising to the setting sun
Each faithful hour do service to my king.

Show me thy light! Let not my wearied eyes
Miss the fresh glory of life's passing day,
But keep the light of morn, the sweet surprize
Of each new blessing that attends my way.

And for the crowning grace, O Lord, renew
The best of gifts thy best of saints have had:
With the great joy of Christ my heart endue
To share the whole world's tears and still be glad.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

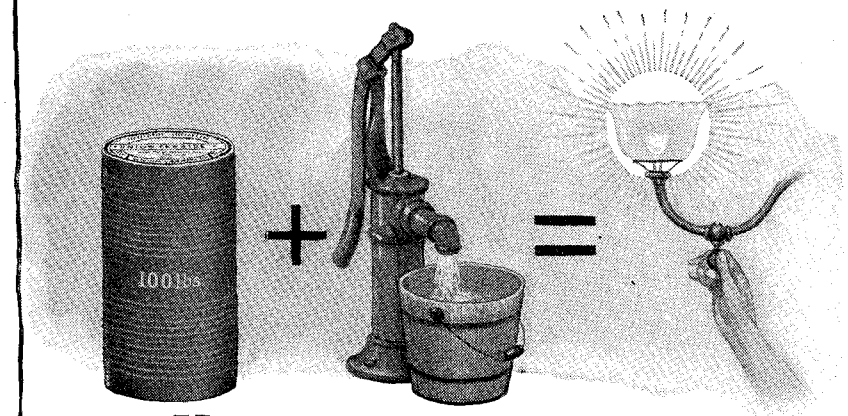
THE "DIRECTNESS" OF WILBUR WRIGHT

WALT WHITMAN, referring to General Sheridan, once defined genius as "almost a hundred per cent. directness, and nothing more." This definition, writes John M. Siddall in *The American Magazine*, fits Wilbur Wright perfectly. He goes on to illustrate the aviator's "ability to continue concentrated and natural attention on whatever interests him, no matter how trying the circumstances may be."

Take him on Governor's Island in New York City last fall, from which spot, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, he flew ten miles up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and back. Here was a city of millions of people anxious to see him fly. Newspaper "extras" and hundreds of thousands of men perched on roofs told of the excited state of the public mind. But none of this affected Wright to the extent of influencing him one way or another. Somehow he can not be diverted. Walking to the door of his shed and looking at the crowd he said once, very simply: "These people who do not know me would not, in the nature of things, care particularly if I should be hurt. They might even enjoy the excitement. Do you see those photographers? They would get better pictures if I should fall. No, I shall not fly until the wind is just right. I have made flights under less favorable conditions, but I have never made a flight here in New York, and it is better to have everything favorable. These people whom I do not know can wait. I am sorry to disappoint them. Those who are my friends would rather wait than have me take chances, I am sure." It was a hard time to be absolutely sensible. Under the circumstances it would not have been surprizing if he had been too daring or too cautious. But Wright was able to weigh the matter on its merits exactly as if he had been in his shop in Dayton deciding where to locate a new lathe.

Just before one of his exhibitions we watched him at close range while his machine was being rolled out of the shed and placed in position for flight. A great crowd was standing around. During this period he read a long typewritten document—evidently legal—which was handed to him to examine for the first time. When he had finished a careful reading of it, he took a pen and signed it, and then went out and flew! But before flying he examined his machine with characteristic singleness of purpose. Nothing could deflect him from the business in hand—not even the photographers who were urging him to pose in front of his aeroplane, for the purpose, they assured him, of giving the newspaper reader a chance to see how large the machine is as compared with a man. "It is not necessary for me to stand there," he said. "One of you can, just as well as I." Whereupon he proceeded to pass on to the next thing really important, which happened to be a careful inspection of the monorail upon which the aeroplane runs for a hundred feet or so before taking to the air.

A Problem Solved



Home Made Gas Light From Crushed Stone and Water

VOLUME for volume, this rural gas actually gives twelve times more light than the best city gas.

Like city gas, it is used in handsome brass or bronze chandeliers and fixtures of endless variety.

A simple twist of the wrist turns on a brilliant flood of light in any room in the house day or night.

It has already driven the oil lamp, with its grease, smoke and smell, out of more than 176,000 town and suburban homes.

Takes some member of every one of these 176,000 homes fifteen minutes once a month to make all the gas the household can use.

***

The magic is all in the wonderful gas-producing stone.

This stone is manufactured in huge electric furnaces, in a temperature of over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

When ready to use it looks and feels like crushed granite and is then known as Union Carbide.

Union Carbide is packed at the factory in sheet steel cans in which it may be kept for years and is distributed through warehouses located all over the country.

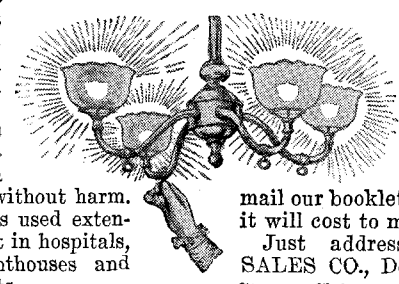
In these packages it is safer to handle and store than common coal, as it will not burn and can't explode.

***

The gas which this wonderful stone yields is genuine Acetylene.

And Acetylene, carried in iron pipes to ornamental fixtures, burns with a soft, brilliant, pure white light.

On account of its color, it is the easiest of all lights on the eyes, and it is a boon to those afflicted with eye strain troubles.



It is not poisonous and one might sleep all night in a room with an open burner without harm. For these reasons it is used extensively as an illuminant in hospitals, factories, mines, lighthouses and government army posts.

To produce Acetylene it is only necessary to mix Union Carbide with plain water in a small tank-like machine that is usually set in one corner of the basement.

The formula is simple and the work can be handled by most any school boy.

Once a month he must fill the little machine with Union Carbide—the machine does the rest—it makes gas only when the lights are burning and stops making gas when they are turned off.

Anybody that can cut and fit pipes can install the generator, pipes and fixtures in two days without injuring walls or floors.

With such an installation you can make this glorious beautifying light in your own home for less money than same amount of light from kerosene would cost.

***

If you happen to live in the country, you can do as thousands of farmers have done—run the gas pipes to lights placed on your porches, in your horse and cow barn, or even in your barn yard, and have all of them fixed up to light with the pull of a chain attached to the fixture.

Such a lighting scheme is not only a boon to the housewife and children, but it's a mighty handy convenience for the man of the house when he must do his chores after dark, or when he is called out in the night to attend a sick animal.

All these lights will be permanently fastened to ceilings, walls or posts, and enclosed in tight globes.

For this reason they are many times safer than lamps or lanterns that are so often tipped over with disastrous results.

Write us today how many rooms you have. Then we can mail our booklets and tell you how little it will cost to make this light yourself.

Just address UNION CARBIDE SALES CO., Dept. B — 37 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

This Pump Requires No Attention

The ideal system of supplying running water for use in suburban homes or on farms, is a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

Write for catalog K and guaranteed estimate.

Niagara Hydraulic Engine Co., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.
Factory: Chester, Pa.

Make Money Selling to Women

Housewives need it: want it: will buy when told of its merits

The Fresco Flat-Iron

(Self-Heating Absolutely Safe) (Burns Alcohol or Gasoline)

Write for most liberal terms. One Agent sold over 1300 last year. Booklet free

New York Flat-Iron Co. Box 53 Belle Mead New Jersey

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The Helps that Every Cook has longed for are in

Crawford Ranges

And *no other* Range has them!

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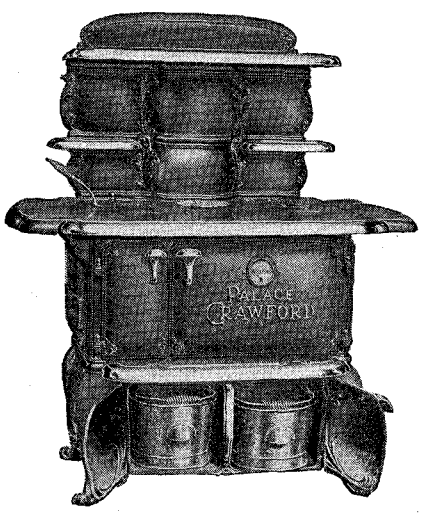

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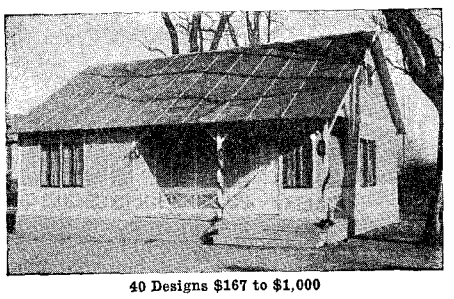

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MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE TREK

IN Mr. Roosevelt's latest instalment of his African story in *Scribner's* we get a glimpse of the naturalist, the keen observer of men and nature, and the figure of the record-breaking hunter drops into the background as the writer tells of the work of the missionary and describes the sights and sounds of a 60-mile journey across the Thirst. A "thirst," we are reminded, is the Africander's name for any strip of waterless country. On this occasion ox-wagons were used to help the porters. Mr. Roosevelt describes a night march:

Slowly the shadows lengthened; the light waned, the glare of the white, dusty plain was softened, and the bold outlines of the distant mountains grew dim. Just before nightfall we halted on the farther side of a dry watercourse. The safari came up singing and whistling, and the men put down their loads, lit fires, and with chatter and laughter prepared their food. The crossing was not good, the sides of the watercourse being steep; and each wagon was brought through by a double span, the whips cracking lustily as an accompaniment to the shouts of the drivers, as the thirty oxen threw their weight into the yokes by which they were attached to the long trek tow. The horses were fed. We had tea, with bread and cold meat—and a most delicious meal it was—and then lay dozing or talking beside the bush-fires. At half-past eight, the moon having risen, we were off again. The safari was still in high spirits, and started with the usual chanting and drumming.

We pushed steadily onward across the plain, the dust rising in clouds under the spectral moonlight. Sometimes we rode, sometimes we walked to ease our horses. The Southern Cross was directly ahead, not far above the horizon. Higher and higher rose the moon, and brighter the flood of her light. At intervals the barking call of zebras was heard on either hand. It was after midnight when we again halted. The porters were tired, and did not sing as they came up; the air was cool, almost nipping, and they at once huddled down in their blankets, some of them building fires. We, the white men, after seeing our horses staked out, each lay down in his overcoat or jacket and slicker, with his head on his saddle, and his rifle beside him, and had a little over two hours' sleep. At three we were off again, the shivering porters making no sound as they started; but once under way the more irrepressible spirits speedily began a kind of intermittent chant, and most of the rest by degrees joined in the occasional grunt or hum that served as chorus.

For four hours we traveled steadily, first through the moonlight, and then through the reddening dawn. Jackals shrieked, and the plains plover wailed and scolded as they circled round us.

Colonel Roosevelt also tells of a day's hunt, which ended in the killing of a great lioness. Night was drawing on, and as the porters were staggering under their heavy load, progress was slow. About four miles from camp some one caught sight of the

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gleam from the fires from a Masai kraal, and thither the party turned their steps.

The kraal was in shape a big oval, with a thick wall of thorn-bushes, eight feet high, the low huts standing just within this wall, while the cattle and sheep crowded small bomas in the center. The fires gleamed here and there within, and as we approached we heard the talking and laughing of men and women, and the lowing and bleating of the pent-up herds and flocks. We hailed loudly, explaining our needs. At first they were very suspicious. They told us we could not bring the lion within, because it would frighten the cattle, but after some parley consented to our building a fire outside, and skinning the animal. They passed two brands over the thorn fence, and our men speedily kindled a blaze, and drew the lioness beside it. By this time the Masai were reassured, and a score of their warriors, followed soon by half a dozen women, came out through a small opening in the fence, and crowded close around the fire, with boisterous, noisy good humor. They showed a tendency to chaff our porters. One, the humorist of the crowd, excited much merriment by describing, with pantomimic accompaniment of gestures, how when the white man shot a lion it might bite a swahili, who thereupon would call for his mother. But they were entirely friendly, and offered me calabashes of milk. The men were tall, finely shaped savages, their hair plastered with red mud, and drawn out into longish ringlets; they were naked except for a blanket worn, not round the loins, but over the shoulders; their ears were slit, and from them bone and wooden ornaments hung; they wore metal bracelets and anklets, and chains which passed around their necks, or else over one side of the neck and under the opposite arm. The women had pleasant faces, and were laden with metal ornaments—chiefly wire anklets, bracelets, and necklaces—of many pounds weight. The features of the men were bold and clear-cut, and their bearing warlike and self-reliant.

When the lion had been skinned, the hunting-party returned to camp, reaching it after ten. Mr. Roosevelt indulged in the luxury of a hot bath and a shave, he informs us, "before sitting down to a supper of eland venison and broiled spur-fowl; and surely no supper ever tasted more delicious."

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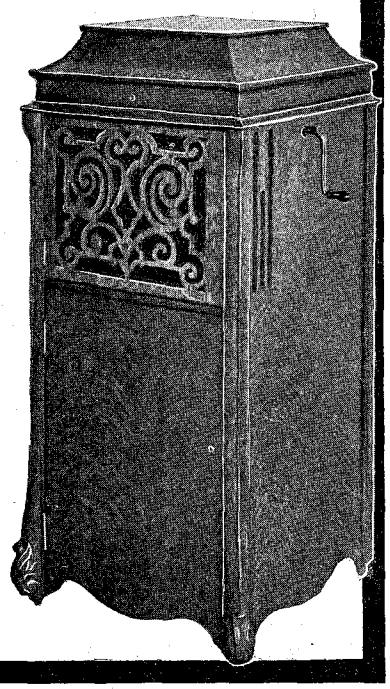

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A WRESTLING-MATCH WITH A LION

AMONG the experiences related by Eugen Sandow in *The Strand Magazine* (March), in the course of an article telling "how he grew strong," the "greatest, certainly the most thrilling," of all was a fight with a lion in San Francisco. At a midwinter fair held in that city Sandow was making platform exhibitions of his remarkable strength and physical development. He tells the story:

In connection with this fair, Colonel Bone was exhibiting a great menagerie. One day he advertised a fight to the death between a lion and a bear. A tremendous tent, capable of accommodating twenty thousand spectators, was erected for the occasion and several thousand people had bought tickets, when an order was issued by the police that the performance would be forbidden. So the proposed spectacle had to be abandoned.

Then, of a sudden, the thought occurred to me that I should take the bear's place and measure my strength against the king of wild beasts; and, as there is no law to prevent cruelty to men, there was no objection to my proposal, tho Colonel Bone, as well as my own friends, insisted that if a fight was to take place it must be a struggle between brute strength and human strength. In fine, to prevent him from tearing me to pieces with his claws, mittens would have to be placed on the lion's feet and a muzzle over his head. This lion, I must tell you, was a particularly fierce animal, and only a week before he had enjoyed a dish that was not on the menu—his keeper.

Well, the engagement was accordingly made and "A Lion Fight with Sandow" widely advertised. The announcement, I am told, sent a thrill through the cities for hundreds of miles around, and, in order to be fully equipped for a performance which would be bound to attract thousands and thousands of people, I decided to rehearse my fight with the lion beforehand. I had it in my mind that the effect of mittening and muzzling the beast might be to put him off the fight by frightening him, and, realizing how foolish I should appear facing a lion that would not fight, I was desirous of making certain that this should not be the case.

Accordingly the lion was mittened and muzzled, but only with the aid of six strong men, and I entered the cage unarmed and stript to the waist. What happened was in direct opposition to my expectations; bagging his paws and encasing his head in a wire cage only served to enrage the brute, and no sooner had I stept inside than he crouched preparatory to springing upon me. His eyes ablaze with fury, he hurled himself through the air, but missed, for I had stept aside, and before he had time to recover I caught him round the throat with my left arm and round the middle with my right, and, tho his weight was five hundred and thirty pounds, I lifted him as high as my shoulder, gave him a huge hug to instil into his mind that he must respect me, and tossed him to the floor. Roaring with rage the beast rushed fiercely toward me, raising his huge paw to strike a heavy blow at my head. As his paw cut through space I felt the air fairly whistle, and realized not only my lucky escape, but the lion's weak

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point and my strong one. If he only struck me once I knew it would be my *coup de grâce*, and I took particular care that he never should.

As I ducked my head to miss the blow I succeeded in getting a good grip around the lion's body, with my chest touching his and his feet over my shoulders, and hugged him with all my strength. The more he scratched and tore the harder I hugged him, and tho his feet were protected by mittens his claws tore through my tights and parts of my skin. But I had him as in a vise. His mighty efforts to get away proved of no avail.

Before leaving the cage, however, I was determined to try just one other feat. Moving away from the lion, I stood with my back toward him, thus openly inviting him to jump on me. He at once did so, and sprang right on my back. Throwing up my arms I gripped his head, then caught him firmly by the neck, and in one motion shot him clean over my head, assisted by the animal's own impetus, and launched him before me like a sack of sawdust, the action causing him to turn a complete somersault. While he lay where he fell, dazed, Colonel Bone excitedly fired a couple of revolvers into the cage in case the beast should desire to show further fight, and unlocked the door and let me out, my legs and neck bleeding, and with scratches all over my body. But for these trifles I cared nothing. I felt that I had conquered that lion, and that I should have little difficulty in mastering it on the next occasion in public.

When the hour came for the actual contest the huge tent was packed to overflowing. First came the operation of getting the lion mittened and muzzled. For this purpose a stout three-inch pole had been driven deeply into the ground in an annex of the big tent. After considerable difficulty the lion was lassoed round the neck and legs by six men, the ropes being passed through an iron loop at the top of the pole. This having been done, they commenced to haul the lion up the pole.

But this was not to his Highness' liking, and, giving one terrific leap, he snapped the solid iron pole like a match, and was on the point of bounding into the tent, where forty thousand people were packed like sardines. At all costs such a contingency had to be prevented, and, recognizing the crisis, I knew I must act, and quickly, if the catastrophe was to be avoided.

Everybody but myself and Colonel Bone fled, despite their boasts of a moment earlier. Quick as thought I snatched up the broken pole and struck the lion across the nose with sufficient force to cow him, without inflicting any injury, and at the same time I shouted to the attendants to bring up the smaller cage, into which I pushed the brute.

Then came the scene in the arena. The lion appeared first, and as I entered the whole place resounded with roars of wild cheers. The moment I came into the ring, however, the lion cowered down. By

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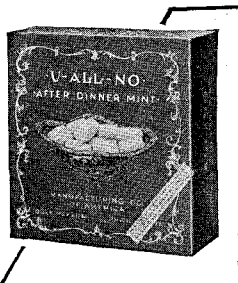

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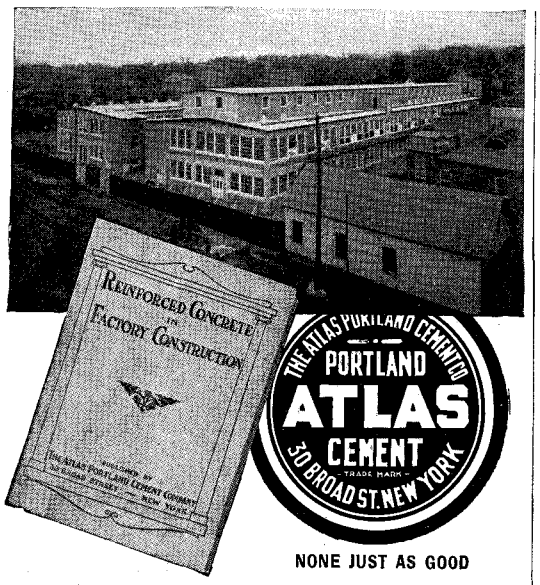

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intuition he seemed to realize that the previous combat had been a fair one and that I was his master. His whole attitude, indeed, was as one who would say, "There was no fluke about that other match." Try as I would I could not get that beast to fight—the very thing I had been afraid would happen. At heart, you know, most beasts are cowards, and having met his match at the rehearsal, the lion had no appetite for another struggle. "The crowd will be terribly disappointed," I thought to myself, as I tried to goad the beast to make a battle. At last he made a bound toward me, but I quickly dodged, swung round and picked him up, and then tossed him down. Scarcely two minutes did that fight last. The lion, recognizing that I was stronger than he, would fight no more, and when I lifted him up and walked round the arena with him on my shoulders, he remained as firm as a rock and as quiet as an old sheep. That lion was clearly conquered.

PINCHOT'S SWORDFISH

THE pluckiest and most sensational angling experience that Mr. C. F. Holder ever saw or heard of was Gifford Pinchot's fight with a 180-pound swordfish off San Clemente Island on the California coast. Pinchot in a skiff, rowed by "Mexican Joe," had hooked the swordfish, when Mr. Holder came up in the launch run by the boy Joaquin Arce. It was late in the afternoon, and so dark that those in the launch could just see Pinchot bending to the rod and "Mexican Joe behind pushing at the oars in a gallant attempt to force the boat up over the fish to enable Pinchot to gain line." Pinchot shouted that the fish had leapt fifteen times immediately after it was hooked, and that he had brought it alongside several times, but could not hold it. Mr. Holder tells the story in *The Outlook:*

From the speed at which they were going I saw that something remarkable had been hooked. I had been towed once in an open boat ten or more miles by a large tuna, but not at such a continuous speed as this. I slowed down thirty feet from the skiff, just behind, and, believing that there was a chance of her filling in the rising sea, tried to maintain this position, my left hand on the engine lever, my right hand on the wheel, with Joaquin in the bow to keep a lookout. And here I saw, or tried to see, Pinchot make the fight of his life with a swordfish.

I suppose the fish was towing them at a rate of five miles an hour, and it should be remarked that the line was not much larger than an eye-glass cord, of twenty-four strands, with a breaking strength of two pounds to a strand. The angler had from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet out, approximately, and the towing was by the tip of the rod, the butt being in a socket on the seat.

The work cut out for Pinchot, sitting in a skiff going at five miles an hour stern-first against a big sea in the dark, was to reel in a fish, fighting mad and crazed by

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fear, that was anywhere from nine to ten feet in length, weighing from one hundred and fifty to a possible three hundred and fifty pounds. If by any mistake over forty-eight lifting pounds were put on the line, it would break; the pressure was applied by the thumb upon a leather pad on the wound line, and the reel had a capacity of six hundred feet, with a click and an anti-overrunning appliance. . . . . .

There are various stories current at Avalon about the danger of this sport (the Smithsonian has a record of many attacks of swordfishes on boats and ships), and a number of anglers have broken the line and retreated before the menacing attitude of the fish. But this did not worry Pinchot; what actually terrified him was Joe's snorting eighteen-foot launch under my guidance. I was a sort of wild marine *el toro* coming at him from all directions out of the darkness; now almost aboard on the top of a roller, now too much ahead, threatening the line, as the fish constantly changed its direction several points, and I was always losing sight of them. Now I would stop twenty-five feet from the skiff and, caught broadside on by the seas, would be almost thrown out of the boat; then, losing the skiff, I would slam back the lever and rush ahead at full speed until Joaquin in the bow would shout, "Here they are!" and hard around to port I would send the launch, missing the flying skiff by a few feet.

Oh, it was wild sport, that game of tag after Pinchot, and every once in a while he would shout, "I've got him again!" Then I would creep up, throw off the clutch, stand by, and try to watch him, until the scream of the reel came down the wind, telling that the fish was away again. Fourteen or fifteen times this fish was brought alongside, and as many times Mexican Joe handled his gaff and dropt it to seize the oars and back the skiff after it.

No angler ever played a fish better than did Pinchot that night. . . . That it was a good and hard fight only those who have tried fishing for tuna or swordfish really know. The fish never stops; he fights until he is dead. When you rest, he seems to rest twice as fast; to rest is to lose. Apparently Pinchot never let up on his reeling and pumping, yet time and again the fish would dash off, towing the skiff at a terrific rate. Then suddenly I would hear a shout out of the gloom, "You're on top of us!" and I would jerk a few horse-powers out of that long-suffering engine and slow up, hanging in the seaway to catch a glimpse of Pinchot and Joe on the top of a wave shooting along behind the mysterious unknown steed, of the sea flying, and the spume in the air as they fell away, of the rhythmic motion of Joe's sure stroke, the glint of the rod in the faint glare of the lantern which I had put aboard, and now and then the dim outline of Pinchot's back as he bent over the rod and made the good fight.

As the night grew apace and darkness fully set in, the phosphorescence of the sea began to assert itself, and every crest and piece of broken water became a flash and gleam of silvery light under the stern of the skiff. Occasionally in turning I would get caught in the trough of the sea, and

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That the Prospective Automobile Buyer ought to know

By H. C. George

THE reader may or may not know that there are two distinct methods of building an automobile. One is to construct it without reference to any other car—the sole aim being to build according to certain *price* (rather than high-efficiency) specifications. This is an extremely *simple* method. It sometimes produces a car that is worth what is asked for it. It *always* produces an "automobile."

The other method is to build *according to a definite pattern*—to model after a selected car of known *merit*. This method is by no means an easy one, as it involves securing only the highest grade of material—some of which is not used *at all* in cars of no *required standard of merit*.

As to which of these methods will come nearest to producing the kind of a car *you* would like to own, nothing need be said.

The writer of this advertisement was impressed with the marked advantage of the *reproduction* method of building during an investigation of the Enger 40.

Here is a car selling for only $2000, *fully equipped* (including top, glass front, speedometer, full set lamps, magneto, etc.—*everything you would expect to buy*), that has the size, the wheel base, the lines, the power, and those miscellaneous advantages that one *expects* in "cars for the rich," but not in cars at two thousand dollars.

Cars of this Enger kind do not "happen"—they are invariably *reproductions*.

Mr. Enger (who is a manufacturer of unlimited means) gave me this explanation of his method in building his 40.

> "For several years I have owned a car that is known the world over as being one of the five best cars manufactured—either American or Foreign. The car is as fine a piece of mechanism as it is possible to build when no thought of cost is considered. Two years ago it occurred to me that if it were possible—at a nominal cost—to duplicate my car minus the *luxuries that are wholly unnecessary*, the car would meet an immense demand from those who want the *vital working parts* of the *best* cars, but who are willing to sacrifice the luxurious and costly extras."
>
> "The Enger 40 is the result."

This statement explains many of the features of the Enger car and is the best possible guarantee of its high quality.

It explains the *size* of the car;
It explains its *style*;
It explains its rich *upholstering*;
It explains its *easy-riding* quality;
It explains the *quietness* and *power* of the engine;
And it explains the *exceptional finish* that is readily noticeable to a trained eye.

This car is obviously intended for those looking for genuine quality and refinement—

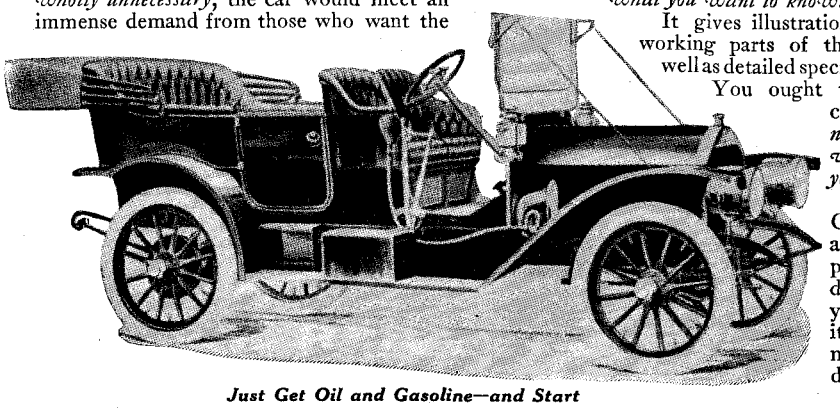
For those who would *much prefer* to pay $4000 or $5000 but who are not ready to do so, and who want the *nearest possible approach*, at moderate cost, to cars selling at these prices.

In order that you, as a prospective automobile buyer, may get a more definite idea of this built-to-model car, and know *why* you ought to buy it in preference to other makes, I am preparing a pamphlet entitled "Seven reasons why you should buy an 'Enger 40.'" (Ask for "pamphlet A" for short.) This pamphlet goes into detail about the car and tells you *what you want to know*.

It gives illustrations of the working parts of the car, as well as detailed specifications.

You ought to get a copy of it *no matter what car you buy*.

Drop the Company a line (a postal will do) while you have it on your mind. Address



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NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Unscrupulous Druggists

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Busy professional people appreciate the convenience of investing funds in our First Farm Mortgages, both the principal and interest being collected by us and promptly remitted to them.
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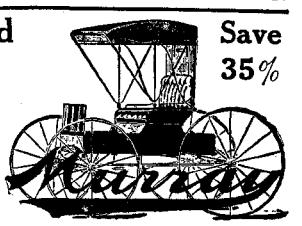
Safe delivery insured. You can't afford to buy till you know the wonderful values we offer. This catalog is Free. We pay postage.
THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO., 364-370 E. 5th St. Cincinnati, O.



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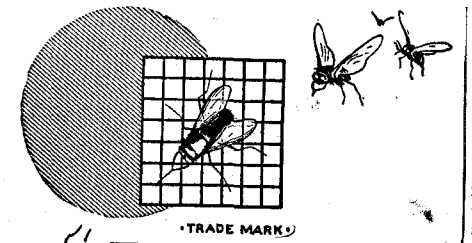


Pompeiian Bronze

THE

Permanent Screen Wire Cloth

Window screens filled with this material will last a lifetime without painting or repairs.

Made of an alloy containing over 90% pure copper—it is Weather-proof—Climate-proof—Rust-proof and Wear-proof.

The color of **Pompeiian Bronze** is permanent. It is peculiar to the material—not a coating.

The value of this material for use in sea shore and lake side cottages cannot be over-estimated.

If you are going to build, or re-screen, specify

Pompeiian Bronze

Ask your dealer for **Pompeiian Bronze.** Specify and insist on it for all the screens you order. All sizes of mesh, all weights. Most Hardware Dealers have it. If yours hasn't, *don't take any other.* Write our nearest branch. We'll supply you direct and guarantee a satisfactory purchase.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
Factory, CLINTON, MASS.

Boston New York Chicago San Francisco

"Bristol"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Steel Fishing Rods

Going Fishing? Try a "BRISTOL." Expert anglers everywhere acknowledge its superiority. "My two 'BRISTOL' Rods are 12 years old but I can't wear them out," says a New England fisherman. Every "BRISTOL" Rod is **guaranteed for 3 years.** None genuine without the word "BRISTOL." Beautiful new catalog mailed on receipt of 5c or will be sent FREE including handy fish-hook disgorger, for the name of your local dealer in fishing tackle. Wyeth art calendar, beautiful, for 25c.

The Horton Mfg. Co.
42 Horton St.,
Bristol
Conn.

fiery flames would leap all about, when a mellifluous "Gee!" would come from my small lookout clinging to the mast lest he be tossed bodily over into the fiery sea. . .

No angler ever had a better boatman; Mexican Joe was in the fight to win. Good judgment, skill, endurance, and underlying love of the sport were his qualifications, and all through the battle he managed the skiff in a masterly manner; avoiding the sea, easing her over the waves, pushing, backing her after the flying fish, and, when opportunity offered, forcing the light boat astern in order that the angler might gain a little line. What imprest me all the time was the strength of the fish, the speed at which it was towing them against the sea, and the mysterious manner in which the anglers eluded me; they seemed to be swallowed up by the night the moment they got fifty feet away.

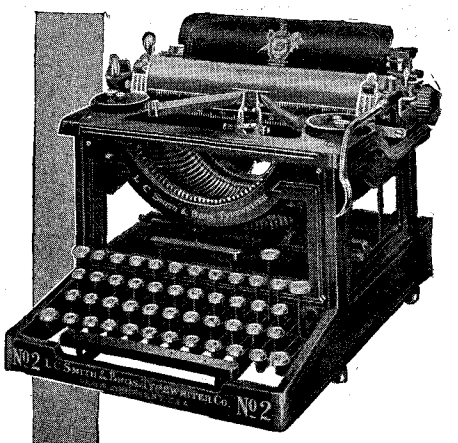
Suddenly, as I was chasing them, or going in the direction in which I saw them disappear, I heard a shout from Pinchot, "We've got him alongside!" The wind was blowing the sea high and tossing us about, but Joaquin, my plucky lookout and engineer (as he really knew how to start the engine if it should refuse to go), rose to the occasion and let out a shout and cheer, and at them we went. Before I knew it, I saw Mexican Joe's back directly under the bow and I nearly lifted that eight-horse-power engine out of the launch in my attempts to back her away. But it was too late. A sea tossed me over and the skiff seemed suddenly to come at me out of the night. I must have put the launch ahead instead of astern; perhaps I had her backing and going ahead at the same time.

I did not hit the skiff, but I disconcerted Joe, who cried, "I've lost him!" The gaff had slipt or Joe had lost his hold, and there was a crashing and bounding, and choice talk in Spanish, I think; a medley of sounds, with my own shouts to Joaquin, anxious to see the fish and in my line of vision; and then Pinchot's voice, "I've got him by the tail!"

So he had, and he held the floundering fish with grim desperation until Joe got a fresh hold with his gaff and a rope about him; as Pinchot told me later, he determined to hang on to the swordfish if he went overboard.

My launch gathered sternway, and I backed off and came up to leeward and watched them take the 180-pound swordfish into the skiff; then Joaquin and I, who was much the youngest just then, stood up and made the channel ring. After the fish had been made fast and sure beyond any possibility, I ran alongside and took the fishermen aboard; then we took the skiff in tow and swung in toward the black mass on the horizon to the west. It was some time before we picked up the cañon, but suddenly Governor Pardee's bonfire gleamed up, and we headed for it, the air full of congratulations, apologies, explanations, and laughter.

Launches in Southern California waters are obliged by law to carry a large bell, a sort of trombone-like instrument, and another, a near relative of the accordion with a dash of flutes and harmonicas in its make-up. This nameless instrument of torture



If you have ever used Typewriter *Attachments,* you will appreciate the Writing Machine that *does not require them.*

THE NEW MODEL

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER

ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT

A typewriter such as you use every day for your ordinary correspondence—only better—and also

A complete Tabulator and Condensed Biller. Handles all sizes of filing cards (writes at their extreme edges when desired). Fully equipped for Loose-leaf Bookkeeping, and all kinds of Manifolding (light or heavy, without affecting alignment).

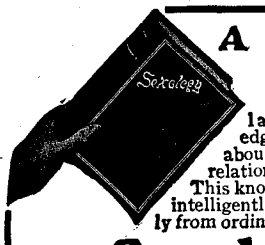
In fact ready, by reason of its practical Inbuilt special devices, for any special or unusual work you may want of a writing machine *without a single alteration or adjustment.* Just put in your paper and *write.*

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter will do all your work, regular and special, with fewer operations, consequently quicker, and easier, for it is ball-bearing throughout.

A postal card will bring full information. Write for it to-day.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.
(Branches in all Large Cities)

Head Office For Europe, Asia and Africa
19 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., **imparts in a clear,** wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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can be worked by the foot, after the plan of a bellows. Thus Mexican Joe had a band, which we promptly put in action, and, victorious, towed the game inshore, landing it in due time. Later we sat about the mess table and heard and discust the story.

There may have been more said about some of the great victories and battles of history, but that night the Pinchot sword-fish held the boards at San Clemente. The next morning it was photographed and examined, and found to be a perfect specimen, nearly ten feet long, that weighed about one hundred and eighty pounds; as trim an oceanic privateer as could be caught in many a day. Its slender sword, rapier-like, its under jaw a perfect poniard, its large, staring black eyes, the powerful tail and big dorsal fitting into a perfect scabbard, its rakish horizontal balancers at the tail, the strangely defined black vertical stripes about the body, the lead-colored remoras clinging to it, all bespoke a piscatorial Dreadnought.

A TIBETAN TALKS OF EUROPE

"MANY explorers have told the world what they think of the Tibetan," remarks the New York *Sun*, "but what the Tibetan thinks of Western civilization is novel." The Paris *Bulletin de l'Asie*, it would seem, is the first to publish the first impressions of a wandering Tibetan in Europe. *The Sun* says of this Asiatic gentleman:

He is Adjub Gumbo, the guide and interpreter of the French explorer Jaques Bacot, who now acts as his translator. When M. Bacot returned recently from Tibet and the Himalayas Adjub came with him after much hesitation. He traveled down the Irawaddy River in a vessel that "went faster than the wind, made a noise like thunder, and from time to time screamed so loudly that it could have been heard at a distance of three days' march."

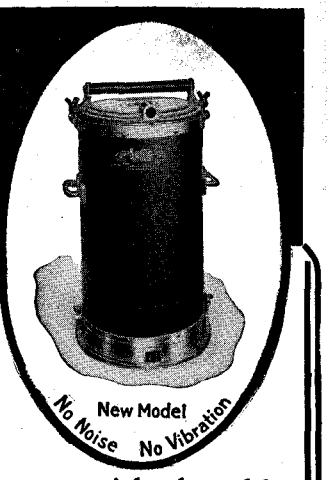
From India Adjub came to Europe in a vessel in which there were many English, who had to converse with him "by movements of the hands and feet" and who thus made him understand that he was expected to wash himself. After some experience of "the great wind that makes men ill," Adjub arrived at Marseilles.

There M. Bacot took him to a church where high mass was being sung, and, convinced that this was a service of thanksgiving for his safe arrival, he prostrated himself before the altar and his heart was filled with "lightness." He visited another church in the higher part of the town, by means of an elevator—"by sitting in a little house that was lifted to the height of a mountain" before he could say the Tibetan equivalent for Jack Robinson.

Altogether Marseilles seemed to him wonderful. He found there "as many people as in three Tibetan provinces. All are rich and there are no poor. All the wealth of Tibet could not buy a single house in that city. Every meal was a sumptuous banquet and before each it was the custom to wash the hands. When I return to my own country and say that even I, miserable dog that I am, have been accustomed to do this, every man will be unbelieving and will shut his ears to me."

But even the marvels of Marseilles were as nothing compared with those that

The Santo Perfection Vacuum Cleaner



Learn what a Vacuum Cleaner should be, before you buy

You probably know something about the great advantages of vacuum cleaning; and how completely it does away with the old-fashioned drudgery of sweeping and dusting. But do you know what constitutes a perfect vacuum cleaner? Do you realize that certain qualities are absolutely necessary in a vacuum cleaner before it can do effective and reliable work?

You cannot have vacuum cleaning at its best without the Santo Vacuum Cleaner.

This perfect cleaner combines *powerful, continuous suction; a large and rapid displacement of air; and a positively-regulated motor.* Experience proves that without this complete combination, no electric cleaner can give thorough and satisfactory service.

With its powerful improved diaphragm pump the *Santo* draws *all* the dust, dirt and grit from the heaviest carpets, rugs and furnishings of every kind.

Such a strong and regular suction is impossible with the ordinary fan equipment or the slow acting cylinder-pump. And weak or irregular suction cleans only in spots or barely below the surface—not much better, in fact, than ordinary sweeping.

The *Santo* cleans evenly; and ***through and through***—*real* vacuum cleaning.

Every *Santo* motor is made specially to suit the current on which it is used. It cannot overdraw your current nor endanger your wiring. The *Santo* is endorsed unconditionally by the National Board of Insurance Underwriters.

Its operating cost is only 2 cents an hour. It runs without vibration and with less noise than the lightest-running sewing machine. It is equipped with tools for twenty different uses. It is sold under a written guaranty bond; and will last a lifetime. And it is light and portable—easily carried anywhere.

In your home, it will pay for itself by its saving of time, strength and furnishings; to say nothing of the increased comfort and health. *You cannot afford to be without it.*

In your place of business it will cut your cleaning bills in half. Its large capacity makes it suitable for use everywhere.

There is a *Santo* (electric or hand machine) at a price to suit every purchaser; and sent on trial wherever you live.

Write for our new booklet "The Dustless Home," and learn what a vacuum cleaner should be. *Better mail the coupon to-day.*

We want high-grade representatives in every town having day electric current.
This is a new and great opportunity. And success depends less upon salesmanship than upon earnestness and industry. Write for our liberal proposition to agents.

Keller Manufacturing Co., Dept. 2L, Phila.

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Keller Mfg. Co., Phila.
Send free copy of your booklet to above address
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Send for our 1910 catalog of hardy perennials, small fruits, shrubs, vines, roses, hedge plants, evergreens, etc.
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"The Original Phonographic Method"
Awarded Medals—Chicago 1893, Buffalo 1901
ENGLISH - GERMAN - FRENCH
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It enables anyone to learn any language in the easiest, simplest, most natural way. The Cortinaphone Method makes language study a pleasure and at the same time gives *you a practical speaking knowledge.*
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Our free booklet tells all about the Cortinaphone Method and the Cortina courses, also our easy payment plan.
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Grow Cacti Easiest of all flowers to grow, indoors or out; you can't kill them. Immense variety of forms and species. Exquisite flowers, 1 to 5 inches wide, in scarlet, yellow, purple, etc. We are in the heart of the cactus country, and ship the strongest plants only. Note these
Special Introductory Offers—This rare Cactus (Ec. dasyacanthus), beautifully colored spines, bears exquisite 2 to 3-inch golden flowers, price, 75c, with directions for growing, mailed for only..... **28c**
Eight small Cacti, assorted, all bloomers, prepaid for **$1.00**
Send with order names of two flower-growing friends and we will add free sample of our delicious Mexican Cactus Candy.
Free Catalog. "Cacti and How to Grow Them." *Get it today.*
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Protector Collar for Spring and Fall

Convertible-Collar-Coats

Ken-reign "Presto" or Ken-reign "Simplo"

A combination of Ken-reign rain-proof quality, workmanship and value with whichever of these meritorious patented collars you prefer. Ken-reign Coats are made in many other models, and many materials.

Wear it Either Way

This Collar when you want it—the other when needed

For Sale at Most Good Stores

Look for the Kenyon Label

Select from our Style Book the coat you would like to see and we will send it to your dealer on approval.

Ken-reign Coats hold their stylish shape as long as worn. You will use your Ken-reign more than any other coat you ever owned.

Style Book and Samples Free

As we make coats for both Men and Women, please state which you want. We will see that you are supplied.

C. KENYON COMPANY Wholesale Salesrooms

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611 Washington St., Boston 132 Sansome St., San Francisco

PRINT Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, paper, &c THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

Testimonials from Customers: A merchant writes: *"I never saw a printing press in my life before, but printed good circular first day."* A pastor writes: *"It helps my church work."* Young man says: *"I made $12 evenings in one week."* YOU can do as well, or better.

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

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Many people, especially professional men and women, have not the time to thoroughly investigate the investment securities usually offered on the market. By reason of the absolute safety and satisfactory income afforded by our Secured Certificates, and as their stability can easily be ascertained through any banker, they appeal especially to those whose time does not permit exhaustive investigations. They yield 6% per annum payable monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. Write for booklet "F."

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

F.E. McGURRIN-PRES. EST. 1880

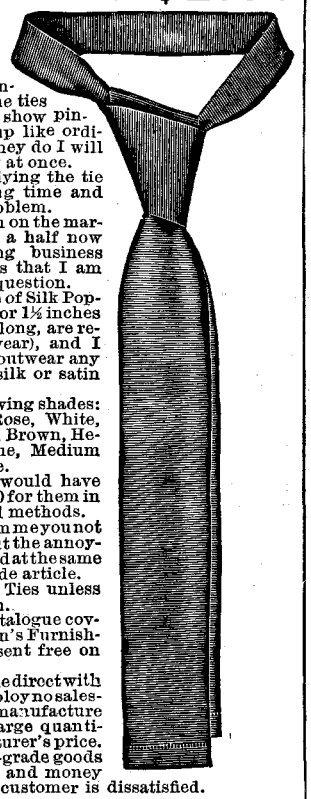
HOME GYMNASTICS

ON LING'S SYSTEM. By Anders Wide, M.D.

A series of exercises mostly without apparatus, 50c. net. by mail, 54c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SEND ME $1.00

FOR TWO FOUR-IN-HAND TIES



with the distinct understanding that the ties I furnish will not show pinholes or wrinkle up like ordinary silk ties. If they do I will return your money at once.

I have been studying the tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

My Ties have been on the market for a year and a half now and the increasing business each month proves that I am correct on the Tie question.

My Ties are made of Silk Poplin, either 2 inches or 1½ inches wide and 46 inches long, are reversible (double wear), and I guarantee them to outwear any of the high-priced silk or satin ties made.

Made in the following shades: Red, Cerise, Old Rose, White, Green, Gray, Black, Brown, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

I will send 2-inch Ties unless you specify 1¾-inch.

My new Spring Catalogue covering my line of Men's Furnishing Goods will be sent free on application.

My business is done direct with the consumer. I employ no salesmen nor agents. I manufacture myself or buy in large quantities at the manufacturer's price.

My motto is high-grade goods at first cost prices, and money back every time if customer is dissatisfied.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River St., Troy, N.Y.

awaited him in Paris. There he found that on the threshold of each house was a woven carpet, on which he was actually encouraged to wipe his boots, and within a little room that would carry him "with the speed of a cry" even to the highest floors. "In every room there were little wheels that on being turned distributed water, light, or heat; everything that was wanted." How this was done he could not imagine, but he noticed that in the lower portion of each house there was a great fire and water in abundance, and that the water came from the earth, while the fire had to be kindled.

He was taken to the Louvre store, and in purchasing some cloth there he produced his Chinese balance for the purpose of weighing it, but was assured that this was quite unnecessary, as the merchants were honest. He was convinced that the Parisians must be fabulously rich, because they wear so many clothes and that they must have profound admiration for womankind, because they speak to them "with smiling faces and in voices full of sweetness."

He had a vague idea, however, that the ladies were not all of them quite admirable. He was troubled especially with regard to a woman cook, who "fed him like a dog and obviously did not fear God." "Were it not for this," Adjub says in summing up, "Paris would be as the Land of the South," which is the Tibetan name for Paradise.

A GOWN FOR A SONG

AMONG the early operatic experiences which she is telling about in *The New Idea Woman's Magazine* (New York), there is one which Madame Sembrich recalls with peculiar delight. It concerns a little dressmaker in Dresden, who literally sold her a gown for a song. This is the way the singer tells the story:

I had made my first appearance and was well received. Then word came that I was to appear next as *Violetta* in "Traviata." Now in Germany the curious custom obtains of furnishing costumes to the male singers and obliging the women to dress themselves. At that stage in my career a rôle calling for several elaborate evening gowns meant a serious drain on my resources. At the same time I realized that appropriate dressing was vitally essential to my success. Bravely I began my bargain-hunting, but the prices were far beyond my fears. I was forced to resign myself to do the best I could from my own scant wardrobe. But no ingenuity could encompass a suitable ball gown for the third act. I started on another round of the shops, and good fortune bore me this time to a smart-looking little place. The proprietress recognized me and was most courteous. Just the gown I wanted was the first dress she produced. My voice trembled as I asked the price. She named a figure that put it as effectually beyond my reach as the top of Mont Blanc.

"What can you pay, madame?" she asked gently, as she read the disappointment in my face.

Hesitatingly I named a sum less than half the price she demanded.

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"On one condition the gown is yours," she said.

"And what is that?" I asked breathlessly.

"I have a father who is bedridden," she said. "Never was there a greater lover of music. Only last night he was fretting because he might never hear the little Sembrich, of whom I have told him so much since your début here. Come and sing an aria for him, and the gown is yours at your own price."

I kissed her with brimming eyes and the bargain was struck. That night, with my husband as accompanist, I went to the home of the old gentleman and sang for him, not one, but many, arias. That was the first and only time I ever got a stage gown for a song.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Growing Old Together.—IRATE CREDITOR—"I shall call every week until you pay this account!"

DEBTOR—"Really. Then there seems every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship!"—*London Opinion.*

Cash and Credit.—"Father, what is meant by bankruptcy?"

"Bankruptcy is when you put your money in your hip pocket, and let your creditors take your coat."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

More Postal Discussion

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where postcards accumulate and letters decay. —*Puck.*

No Trouble About That.—PA—"But, young man, do you think you can make my little girl happy?"

SUITOR—"Do I? Say, I wish you could 'a seen her when I proposed!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Hardly Time.—"They say that when a mountain-climber has a fall all the sins he ever committed flash through his mind. Was that the case with you?"

"Oh, no. You see, I fell from a ledge only a hundred yards high!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Test.—PRUE—"Do you think he was sincere when he said he loved you?"

DOLLY—"I'm sure of it. He looked too foolish to be making believe."
—*Lippincott's.*

Truth Will Out.—HUB (with irritation)—"Why is it that you women insist upon having the last word?"

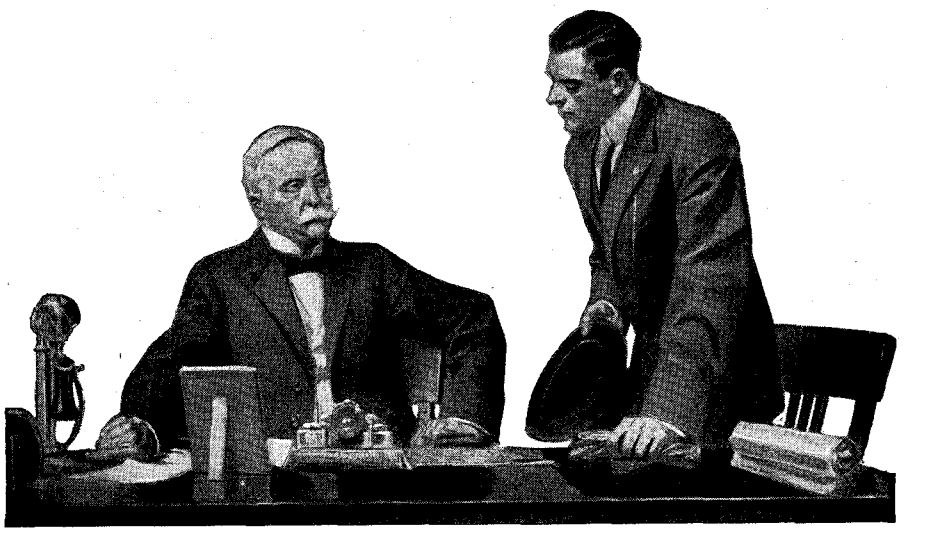
WIFEY (calmly)—"We don't. The only reason we get it is because we always have a dozen arguments left when you stupid men are all run out."—*Boston Transcript.*

L'esprit de l'Age.—"Johnny, what are you going to do when you grow up?"

"I'm goin' ter run away an' be a pirate."

"Like Captain Kidd?"

"Shucks, naw! I'm going ter play wit' Pittsburg."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*



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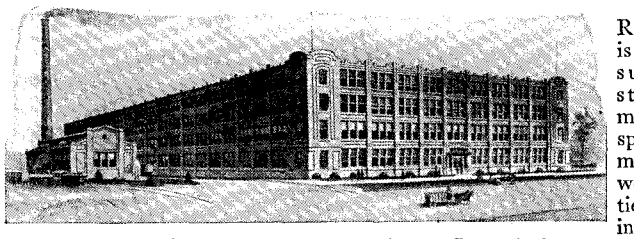

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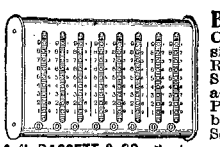

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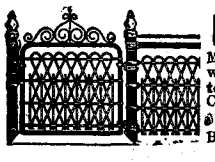

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Remembering the Sabbath.—The reverence for the Sabbath in Scotland sometimes takes a form one would hardly have anticipated.

An old Highland man once explained to an English tourist:

"They're a God-fearing set o' folks here, sir, 'deed they are, and I'll give ye an instance o't. Last Sabbath, just as the kirk was skalin', there was a drover chap frae Dumfries along the road, whistlin' and lookin' as happy as if it was ta middle o' ta week. Weel, sir, our laads is a God-fearing set o' lads, and they just set upon him and almost killed him."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 14.—Theodore Roosevelt arrives at Khartum and meets his wife and daughter.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Rosebery moves that the body resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider reforms of the House, and suggests a change in the hereditary principle.

March 15.—The Prince Regent of China issues an edict saying that the promised Parliament will not be established before 1915.

March 16.—The Prussian Diet passes the Government's suffrage bill by a vote of 238 to 168.

March 17.—Theodore Roosevelt takes leave of his companions on the African expedition, and departs from Khartum for Cairo.

March 18.—Seven hundred houses are burned and seven lives are lost in a fire in Yokohama.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 11.—Representative James Breck Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., dies in Washington.

March 13.—It is reported that the failure to adjust the tariff controversy with Canada is likely to lead to a tariff war.

March 14.—President Taft issues a proclamation calling on all citizens to aid the officials in taking the census.

The Standard Oil Company's appeal against the decree of dissolution entered by a Missouri Federal Court is opened in the United States Supreme Court.

March 15.—The Administration Railroad Bill is introduced in the Senate and is attacked by Senator Cummins.

March 16.—A combination of Republican insurgents and Democrats in the House overrule Speaker Cannon's decision on a point of order by a vote of 163 to 111.

President Taft leaves Washington for a trip to Chicago, Rochester, Albany, New Haven, and New York.

March 17.—Republican insurgents in the House, with the aid of the Democrats, begin a fight to oust Speaker Cannon from the Committee on Rules.

Argument on the constitutionality of the Corporation Tax begins in the United States Supreme Court.

GENERAL

March 12.—Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies in Atlantic City, N. J.

March 14.—A fire in Jamestown, N. Y., destroys property worth $800,000.

March 16.—In an address at St. Paul, Minn., before the State Conservation Congress, Secretary Ballinger defends his policy in conservation.

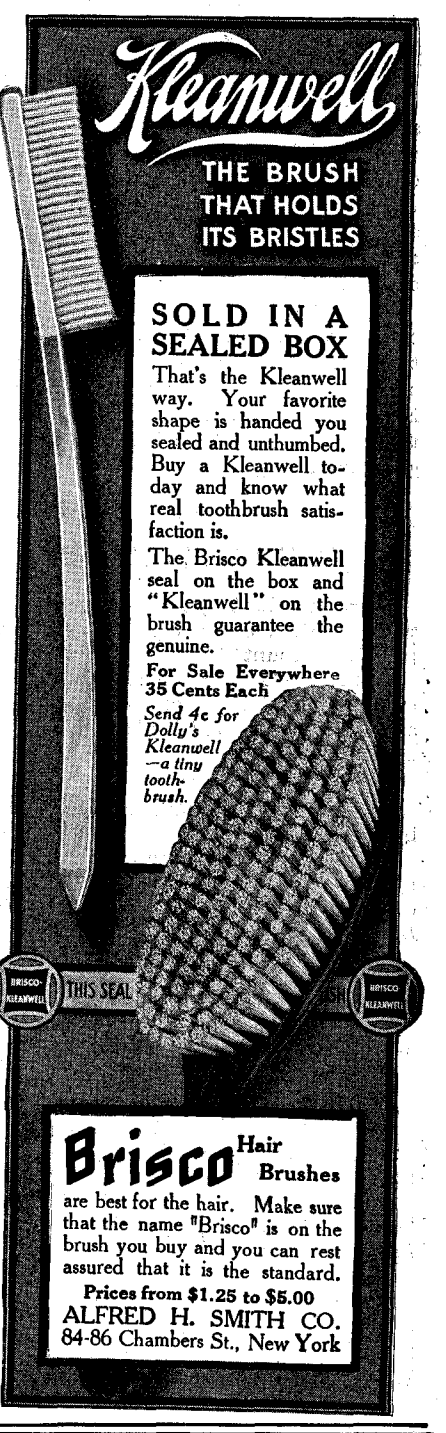
At Daytona, Fla., Barney Oldfield breaks the world's speed record, for automobiles, covering a mile in 27⅘ seconds.

March 17.—President Taft makes six speeches in Chicago.

March 18.—The President announces at Rochester that a tariff agreement has been reached with France, and that that nation will be given the minimum rates of the Payne Tariff Law.

Prof. H. V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania reports the discovery of a fragment of a cuneiform tablet dating back to 2100 B. C., bearing an account of the Noachian flood.

The threatened strike of the switchmen on the Western railroad systems is averted by an agreement in which both sides make concessions.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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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"D. P.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct: 'Fractional losses *were* the rule,' or 'Fractional losses *was* the rule'?"

This sentence illustrates the use of a neuter or passive verb between two nominatives, one of which is plural and the other, singular. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" (p. 576) states that in such a construction the verb agrees with the nominative which *precedes* it, except when the sentence is inverted and the proper subject is put after the verb by question or by hyperbaton, a figure of syntax. According to this ruling, the verb in the sentence cited correctly takes the plural form, in agreement with the noun "losses," which precedes it.

"D. R.," Boston, Ont.—The adjective "lipolytic" is a new term applied to a recently discovered enzym (a chemical compound of vegetable or animal origin that causes fermentation or decomposition). "Lipolytic" is a combination of two Greek words, *lipo*, fat, and *-lytic*, a suffix meaning "able to loosen," and the term is applied to this particular enzym which has properties for the dissolving of fats.

"O. M.," Allegheny, Pa.—"In such expressions as 'coal- and iron-fields,' is there any authority for the use of the hyphen after the word 'coal'?"

Altho the omission of the hyphen following the word "coal" would not affect the sense in any way, it is correct to insert it, as showing the close connection between the two nouns "coal" and "field," altho two words intervene. The insertion of the hyphen in instances of this kind is the usage of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, and there is ample authority in support of this practise. It is generally noted as a mark of care and exactness.

"A. D.," Torney, Tex.—(1) "In regard to the sentence, 'It would *have not been* an exorbitant sum,' could it be said with equal accuracy, 'It would *not have been* an exorbitant sum'?" (2) Please explain the correct use of the word 'either.'"

(1) The placing of the negative in a sentence is largely a matter of choice, serving to mark an emphasis or add to the clearness. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" states that "This adverb [not], like every other, should be placed where it will sound most agreeably, and best suit the sense." The second construction of the sentence submitted is more euphonious, and therefore preferable.

(2) The *pronoun* "either" is limited in its meaning to "one of two," and does not include the idea of "both" in its application and use. The *adjective*, however, is not so limited, and may be used in the sense of "each of two; both." Tennyson illustrates this latter meaning of the word in his "Lady of Shalott":

> "On *either* side the river lie
> Long fields of barley and of rye."

"C. W. K.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Please give the correct usage of the titles 'Mr.' and 'Esq.'"

The title "Esquire" does not have the general application and usage in the United States which it has in England, it being limited to the members of the legal profession. Its correct position is immediately following the name itself. "Mister" (meaning Master) is a title of courtesy prefixt to the name of a man, and is the one most generally used. It should not be used, however, in combination with any other form of address.

Mary's Mutton

Mary had a little lamb,
But it she could not keep;
For ere a year had passed away
It was a great big sheep.

Then a naughty butcher came,
Wise in the art of sham,
And next day on his counter
The sheep again was lamb.

—*Chicago News.*

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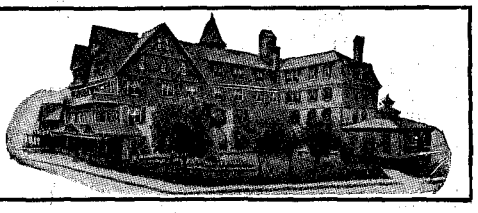

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BOND MARKET

"A DISTINCT improvement" in the bond market is noted by *The Financial World*. At the same time, "there has not been any sign as yet of institutional buying," that is, by savings-banks, insurance companies, or other corporations which invest surplus funds in bonds of the first class. These institutions seem to be "in a waiting attitude." Several new issues have been taken by bankers, but the general public has been somewhat indifferent. Bond houses dealing in bonds of the best investment class "report that there is unquestionably a steady demand for good public-utility bonds, corporate bonds of small communities, and bonds of good industrial corporations." On the Stock Exchange the market for bonds has been active and strong. New issues announced include $10,000,000 by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, $25,000,000 short-term notes by the Chesapeake and Ohio, $25,000,000 by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and $50,000,000 by the St. Louis and San Francisco. Bankers having these issues in hand believe that the market will absorb them readily. A recent incident in the market is recorded as follows by the New York *Evening Post:*

"Many bonds have to be several times sold before they will stay sold. Two important bond syndicates that were formed to buy and merchandise $60,000,000 odd of stuff for one of the Southern roads expired a few days ago. One had sold 65 per cent. of its stuff and the other had sold none. The unsold bonds were distributed among the underwriting subscribers, whose further participation in the business of underwriting is by just so much restricted. But these bonds, in the first instance, were all actually sold. The railroad got the money, tho at a considerable discount. Then, for a while, they were suspended in the possession of the syndicates. Now they have passed into the hands of individual dealers, whose problem it is to sell them where they will stay sold."

Another writer (in the New York *Times*) declares that bankers who are offering new issues of bonds "continue to report excellent demand for them among investors, including institutions as well as individuals." The demand for new issues "is for the most part better than the demand for equally good bonds of old outstanding issues." Investors—and this is said to be particularly true of institutions—"will buy bonds of a new issue, thus further diversifying their investments, when they would not buy an additional block of an issue already represented in their list of investments." The hope is indulged that "bonds taken at the original subscription price will show a quicker increase in market value than bonds of older issues purchased in the open market." This hope is not always realized, but it exists, nevertheless.

GOOD AND BAD IRRIGATION BONDS

Perhaps the newest topic of discussion in the bond market (at least as reflected in the financial weeklies and monthlies), is the activity in irrigation bonds. These bonds have become especially attractive to investors who have found their incomes from other bonds bearing lower rates of interest insufficient to maintain them in a period of high prices for commodities. This fact has been cited as a potent reason for the decline in price of many 4-per-cent. bonds of the first class. Frank M. Huston, writing on this subject in *The Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly*, notes that, in the Central West, tremendous interest has grown up in irrigation projects, in the midst of which investors "have shown less discrimination than usual toward these new securities." He points out certain questions affecting their ultimate value, which every investor should inquire into carefully. Something more than the information that is contained in bond circulars should be obtained by investors. A primary question to be asked is, What would be the fate of the bondholder if, for any reason, the irrigation company should be forced into the hands of a receiver? While many bonds of this class are perfectly good and will be paid at maturity, yet there are some companies which no doubt will default. The ultimate possibility of failure on the part of a company in its work of reclaiming land according to its contract, is what the bondholder should inquire into. The actual title of the company to the property should also be a question for investigation. Not very long ago a writer in *The Irrigation Age* published a "caution to buyers of irrigation bonds," in which he said:

"It would be impossible to conceive that every irrigation project in this western country would be a success. As in all business ventures, experience has proved that there must be a certain percentage of failures. There is also a tendency when a certain line of investment is proving attractive to investors for the less responsible and promotional institutions to take advantage of the public sentiment as a whole, and often securities will be brought to the public that are weak and do not even merit attention. In fact, the older and better-known institutions throughout the country are flooded to-day with unfeasible irrigation projects.

"And so the investor must look to his investment along this line as in every other line, and the questions that he must ask are the following, and if each of these questions is not well answered he will do well to let the security question alone.

"1. Is the water-supply ample?

"2. What is the effect of water on the land?

"3. Where is the land located? Has it a market for its crops? What are the railroad facilities?

"4. Is the land already sold and owned by the people who will farm it, or is it subject to future colonization?

"5. What is the character, reputation, and experience of the banking-institution offering the bonds?"

Another writer, Montgomery Rollins, has contributed to *Success Magazine* an article on the "pitfalls of irrigation securities." *The Financial World* takes issue with him as having indulged in "indiscriminate criticism." "There are good irrigation bonds," it says, "and there are bad ones." It is the duty of a financial authority to point out the bad ones

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"and not cast a spell of doubt upon all." The interest allowed on these bonds, which is 6 per cent., is not a high one for the far West, but rather, in that section, a customary rate. The writer says further:

"Irrigated land will work out as well as, and experience has proved sometimes better than. any land in fertile agricultural belts, provided it is not inflated in value, provided a su cient water-supply can be depended upon, provided the dams, canals, and laterals are substantially constructed, so as not to become impaired or fill up, and, finally, provided settlers of the right kind are found for the land.

"These essential factors should be behind all irrigation bonds, and then they may properly be considered as attractive investments for those who are forced to look for a high-income-yielding security.

"Investors, of course, must depend upon the integrity of the banker offering these bonds and that he has provided that the mortgage behind the bonds has been so carefully drawn as to protect them."

Irrigation bonds come in several classes, some having the prestige that government supervision of the work secures, others the authority of municipalities, while still others represent purely private enterprise. In the bond market, they are all classed as "construction propositions." The majority of them offer the investor not only a higher rate of interest than he can get from other bonds, but fair security besides. At the same time there is room "for much discrimination." Not so very long ago a conservative investor "regarded with suspicion any bond that would yield over 4½ per cent. When he went up to 5 per cent. he was sacrificing security for interest." Something over 5 per cent. is demanded now—even 6 per cent.

THE LOW PRICE OF CONSOLS

British consols during the week ending March 12 were quoted in London at 81 1/16, the lowest price they had reached since August, 1907 (the eve of our panic), when the lower record of 80¾ was made. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has found that, with this exception, the price in the week ending March 12, "was actually the lowest in sixty-two years"—that is, since 1848, when, under the influence of the revolutionary movement which was then sweeping over Europe, consols sold down to 80. England at that time was further disturbed by the once famous Chartist Movement for a reform of the Constitution, and still further by an issue of £11,000,000 of new consols with which to provide the means for purchasing food for starving Irish peasants. When it is set forth that the price in the week ending March 12 was the lowest, with one exception, recorded in sixty-two years, it is to be remembered that that period embraces the Crimean and Transvaal wars. In the former the low level was 85⅛; and in the latter only 91.

If we go back of 1848, it will be found that consols had not for seventeen years reached a level as low as the one recorded for the week ending March 18, 1910. During the most of that period the price was above 90. It was in 1831 that a lower record than 81 1/16 was made. That was the year of the Reform Movement. The

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In irrigation projects water supply is now determined by Government records covering a number of years. Government surveys show the area drained by the streams in question. Government records tell the minimum rainfall.

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price dropt to 74⅞. Going back to the Napoleonic wars, it will be found that much lower prices were reached. Enormous government borrowings were then necessary. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, the price several times fell below 60, and in 1815, when Napoleon returned from Elba, the price dropt to 53⅞. Not until sixteen years after Waterloo did the period of financial recovery come to what could be called an end. Consols then rose once more above 90.

The writer asks why consols should to-day "be approaching these low records." His answer is: "Perhaps because the borrowings of governments in peace are larger now than they used to be in war; perhaps because the same kind of political agitation now prevails in England as those which unsettled markets during 1848 and 1832; perhaps because an era of rapidly shifting values has diverted capital, in England as with us, from fixt-revenue securities into shares with a speculative value."

THE INCREASE IN A DIVIDEND

At a recent meeting the directors of the New York Central Railroad raised the dividend to shareholders from a 5- to a 6-per-cent. basis. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* makes this action the subject of an article, in which are shown the resources of the road that made this increase possible. A week before the meeting of the board, the Lake Shore had declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent., which gave to the New York Central, as a holder of stock in that road, $2,717,000, in cash, which is equal to more than 1 per cent. on the stock capitalization of the New York Central. The effect of the declaration of an additional dividend by the New York Central was to raise the quoted price of the stock from about 123 to 128. This increase, however, was followed by a recession, going back practically to the old quotation.

The Post says that, for the year 1909, the New York Central earned 7¾ per cent. on its stock, but on January 1 of this year a new issue of stock, amounting to $44,658,000, began to draw dividends. On the basis of last year's earnings, including the extra Lake Shore dividend, the New York Central now shows earnings of less than 7½ per cent. on its outstanding $223,290,000 stock. Inasmuch as the company is committed to much costly improvement work, the writer suggests that here is found a "small margin over the increased dividend."

A writer in *The Financial World* takes similar ground, but with more emphasis. The directors of the road "must underrate the intelligence of shareholders," it says, "if they think this increase will convince any of the holders that it is warranted by the earnings, the prospects, or from a strategic standpoint." The action was "nothing short of a gross error, which will do more harm than good." If the earnings fully warranted the increase, the stock of the road "should be selling around 145 instead of 20 points below that figure." The writer believes that the New York Central is no better able to pay 6 per cent. at this time, when so much capital is demanded for the great terminals in New York, than

5% Bonds

¶ Ten years ago the average investor was satisfied if he obtained a return of from 3½ to 4 per cent. on his money, and yet to-day there is a growing and insistent demand for investment securities yielding from 5 to 6 per cent.

¶ In ten years the cost of living has by actual statistics increased nearly fifty per cent; that is to say, the value of gold has depreciated to such an extent that it now takes a dollar and a half to buy as much food or clothing as one dollar would formerly purchase.

¶ To apply these statistics to the investor, we will consider the case of a man who has fifty thousand dollars invested in four per cent. bonds and is therefore annually receiving two thousand dollars in interest. When he made the investment, two thousand dollars may have been ample for his needs, but two thousand dollars ten years ago was almost the exact equivalent of three thousand dollars at the present time, and unless our investor has been able to increase the amount of his capital he often finds himself obliged to replace his four per cent. securities with others yielding greater return.

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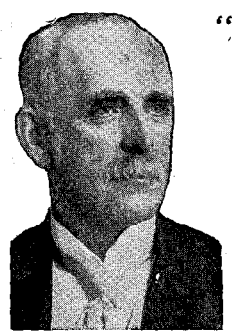

"How To Save"

by

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On the other hand, a writer in *The Financial Chronicle* declares that the dividend "is fully warranted." This road and its tributary companies "make a marvelous display of affluence." The writer discovers something of a change in the distribution of earnings by these roads. Formerly it was a practise to pay only moderate dividends and devote the remainder of the earnings to improvements, betterments, and additions. The Lake Shore, for example, for years paid only 7 per cent., altho earning twice that amount. That policy seems now to have been abandoned, inasmuch as the same need does not exist for such expenditures.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OR A CRISIS

Among foreign critics of the world's finance no one is better known, or perhaps esteemed more highly, than Leroy-Beaulieu of the *Économiste Français*. He, with other foreign writers, took the view last autumn that optimists in this country were overestimating the extent of our industrial recovery. Neither he nor other writers gave much weight to American statements that the administration at Washington was responsible for the February decline in prices. Almost without exception, they have believed that the decline was due to the unwarranted advances in the last quarter of last year. In other words, we had to pay for excesses then committed. It is the belief of these observers that the state of the country will really be improved economically because of this check to an unwarranted advance. Leroy-Beaulieu, in a recent article, said the troubles here ought not to have worried any one except the speculators. He believes that the serious business affairs of this country have improved already. The situation as a whole "is a reassuring one." He says further:

"Americans have the habit of going at too fast a pace; they have probably pushed up too far or too early certain stocks; trouble results, but trouble which is limited and seemingly temporary. Even in the matter of the nervousness over the struggle of the executive power against the trusts, President Taft is conducting the matter with more moderation than his predecessor. The country is financially on firmer ground to-day, and, whether or not further wide fluctuations are to be anticipated, nothing like industrial *débâcle* is to be feared. The crisis of 1907, while doubtless leaving the financial organism a little delicate and susceptible, seems in actual fact to have been surmounted."

In contrast with these views is found Edmund Théry, a French economist well known to students of finance in this country. He has published in his journal, *L'Économiste Européen*, a review of the past year, in which he advanced a suggestion that the world is approaching another financial crisis of some magnitude. He writes, however, not of this country specifically, but of the world in general. According to a translation printed in the New York *Times*, he says:

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during 1908 and 1909, either for the account of the Old World or for America, Asia, Australia, and Africa, and which represent a nominal capital of at least five billion dollars, have been easily absorbed by the savings of Europe, as is evidenced by the fact that the visible stock of gold in Europe at the end of 1909 was sensibly greater than it was at the end of 1907. But one should not be deceived by this fact; the abnormal increase in securities or manufactured products is a move toward overproduction and threatens quickly to surpass the absorptive powers of new savings or the real needs of consumption.

In this fashion is attained the inflation which leads inevitably to the periodical crisis. The condition of economic and financial activity marking so happily the opening of the year 1910 is not yet one of inflation, and it is probable that we shall have to set down in our inventory on June 30, next, higher prices than those at the end of December, 1909, in all departments of the market. But what shall be the limit of the advance, and at what moment the course of prices will change its direction, it is impossible to tell in advance, because the arrival, more or less rapid, at the culminating point depends very largely upon the abnormality of the advance, the amount of overproduction, and happenings of a political or international character, which cannot be foreseen. The law of the periodicity of crises being clearly established, the science of speculation calls for great prudence in a period of inflation and great courage in a period of depression."

Meanwhile, *The Review of Reviews*, commenting on the fall in prices in February, remarks that observers of the market, who "dug down to underlying facts, found them pretty solid." The writer says conditions are far different from what they were a few years ago when an eminent American financier and a famous French economist "predicted the troubles of 1907 with such extraordinary accuracy." Here are some of the differences:

"Just preceding the 1907 decline in everything, the representative American banks had loaned, against every $100 that the public had deposited in them, no less than $106. At the present time they are loaning only $98. They are on the safe side.

"Again: In the autumn of 1906 the banks, against every $100 of loans (represented by pieces of paper bearing business men's signatures, often without 'quick' security), could show 'specie'—gold and silver—only to the amount of $16. Now they can show more than $22.

"Then there was reckless endless-chaining of banks by speculators like Morse, Heinze, and Thomas. It is not believed that any group as daring has yet taken the place of those eliminated figures.

"Business is not going as fast. By that very fact there is less drain on credit; nor has slackening yet reached a point where careful students can foresee any lowering of the present dividends paid by the strong railroads and manufacturing companies."

TRADE CONDITIONS

Dun's Review, at the beginning of the year, found that reports of trade were to some extent in conflict. Doubt existed "as to whether the disturbance in the financial markets had any relation to future business prosperity." While speculative prices indicated reaction, there was as yet "no reflection of this in the more important statistics by which industrial and

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mercantile activities are indicated." One of the best signs of activity was found in bank clearings which have recently been 14.6 per cent. larger than last year, and 17.4 per cent. larger than in 1906. These figures were for the country outside of New York. In New York the gain was even greater, being, for the two years, 29.8 per cent. and 29.3 per cent., respectively. In railroad earnings there was also an increase, the figures being 13.5 per cent.

In certain trades and localities, there were, however, "clear evidences of some check to business activity." The chief ground apparently was "some impairment of confidence as a result of the unsettlement of the security markets." Fears existed that unfavorable developments might occur elsewhere. In the pig-iron market dulness increased, and in the dry-goods market "actual business is too conservative to be altogether satisfactory." In the Northwest trade was declared to be very active, and the outlook promising, but "advices from other cities are rather disappointing." An appearance of uncertainty, due to a waiting situation, therefore existed in domestic trade. Writing several weeks later the reviewer of the week in *Dun's* found conditions much better:

"Making due allowance for the effect of the severe weather in certain parts of the country, for the influence upon financial confidence of political uncertainties, and for the consequences of speculative reaction, it appears that the volume of trade continues very large, and the outlook for the spring is in no small degree better than it was two weeks ago. The reports from the iron and steel trade are on the whole satisfactory, an improving demand by the railroads contributing, among other things, to a better feeling. In the dry-goods trade jobbers are doing a business, ranging, in different sections of the country, from 20 per cent. below normal to 10 per cent. above normal. The railroads are not only buying more freely of necessary supplies, but their traffic during the first two weeks of February increased 15.1 per cent. One leading line, however, has reduced its hours of labor at its shops. Bank clearings in New York, owing to the speculative inactivity which has succeeded to the recent period of liquidation, show some falling off, but outside of New York there are gains for the month of 19.8 per cent. over 1909 and 5 per cent. over 1906. It is too early as yet to obtain a definite estimate upon the crop outlook. The heavy fall of snow in many parts of the country is considered favorable for the crops, yet there are some reports of injury to the winter-wheat crop. Advices from the principal cities show a considerable range in character of conditions; yet it is noticeable that, while in a number of instances trade is described as equal to or above the normal of former years, there is no report that is absolutely bad. The most serious development of the week is the street-car strike in Philadelphia, where, however, some of the important lines of trade are running from three-quarters to full capacity. Building-operations in a number of cities are reported as opening up satisfactorily."

Of conditions in the iron trade, a correspondent at Pittsburg of the New York *Evening Post* early in the year noted "lessened activity and large supplies of material in the hands of jobbers and consuming manufacturers." At the beginning of

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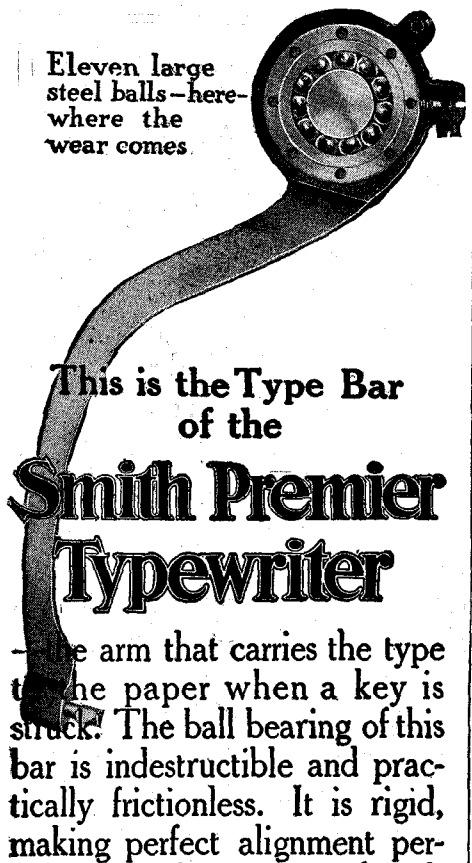

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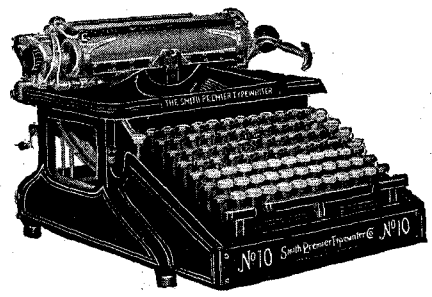

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January improvement was predicted, but on the contrary the demand for products declined, and there was a decrease in iron production of 26,000 tons. At Pittsburg, Washington was blamed for the postponement of buying by railroads, altho it was a fact that railroads, in some instances at least, had "contracted for as much material as they could finance, or probably required for the next six months."

Good judges now recognize that the rapid pace set in September and October last year was too fast and could not continue. The output of pig iron in the last four months of 1909 was on a basis of 31,500,000 tons per annum—an output the country "could not consume for any length of time." Opinion was divided as to the duration of the January recession. Some good observers declared that the demand will set in again by the beginning of April, but others held that the reaction must continue longer. The latter pointed out the decline in prices and a limited demand.

BUYING ODD LOTS

The panic of 1907, and the relatively slight declines in stocks early in the present year, led to unusual activity in the buying of odd lots of stocks. In late years, even when conditions were normal, or when prices were rising, there has been much more odd-lot buying than formerly. Several houses in Wall Street now make a specialty of this kind of buying, whereas formerly not more than one or two were engaged in it. One of the present houses recently put forth a little pamphlet on the subject, which is not without interest to the general investing public. Elementary the information is, however, to any one familiar with Wall-Street business. The pamphlet defines odd lots as "quantities of stock in less than 100 shares, such as one share, five shares, ten shares, or ninety-nine shares." The unit of trading is 100 shares, no official quotation being made for a transaction involving fewer shares. Odd lots are actively dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. The pamphlet cites some of the advantages they possess as reasons for their popularity:

"For one thing, they require less capital to carry. A man of moderate means with a few hundred dollars' surplus in his trust company can buy stocks outright, or on a safe margin, thereby using his money profitably and sharing in the prosperity of our national industries. Many persons accustomed to trading in 100-share lots are turning to odd lots, not only because of the tendency of commission-houses to demand larger margins, but also because of a voluntary determination to operate more conservatively. Those who have ample means find trading in odd lots convenient as a method of distributing their purchases among a number of stocks, and as a method of adding to their holdings when the market has declined after their original purchase, averaging in this way the cost.

"In addition to the above reasons, odd lots are gaining in popularity with the more wide-spread knowledge that they no longer involve disadvantages. In late years competition among the dealers exists. The odd-lot orders on the New York Stock Exchange have resulted in as close a market for odd lots as for 100 or 1,000 shares. Odd lots of all active stocks are now dealt in at the 'bid and offer.' That is, we can

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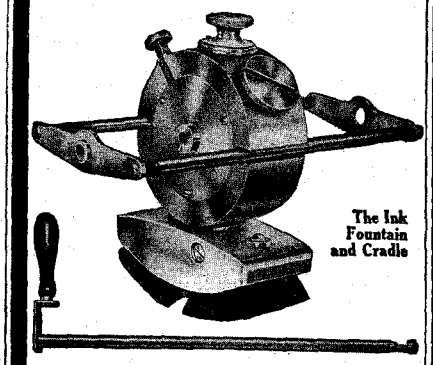

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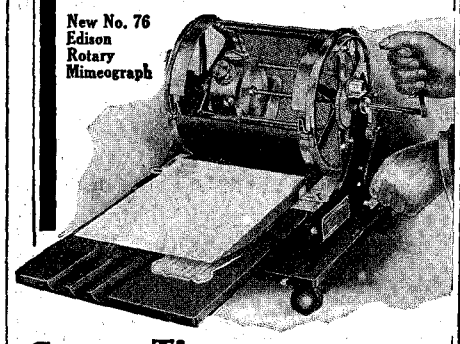

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buy for you an odd lot at the price at which 100-share lots are offered. We can sell for you odd lots at a price at which 100-share lots are bid for."

The circular then proceeds to state what are the commission charges, the manner in which buying on margin is financed, the interest charges, etc., as follows:

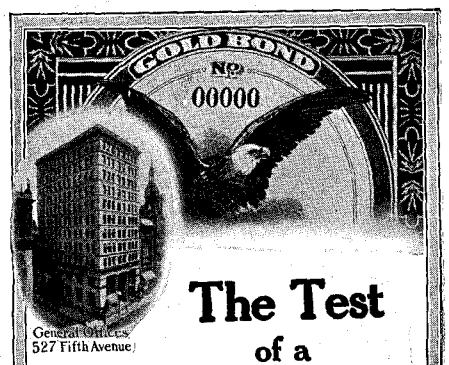
"Our commission charges on odd lots are at the same rate as on 100-share lots, the required ⅛ of 1 per cent. of the par value for buying, and the same for selling, or $1.25 each way on ten shares, and for other quantities in proportion, with a minimum charge of $1. We buy as low as one share of stock for cash, and when a customer does not wish to pay in full for his stock, we carry odd lots on margin, in quantities of ten shares and upward.

"Buying on margin is, briefly, buying stock through your broker, who lends you the money for payment, holds the stock as collateral on the loan, and receives from you a cash payment—the margin—sufficient to protect him from possible depreciation in the market value of the collateral.

"We require a minimum protection of ten points on active stocks of low or medium price; that is, for a deposit of $100 we will buy and carry for you ten shares; for $200 we will carry twenty shares, and so on. A rise of five points means a profit of $50, less charges, on ten shares of stock carried on margin; or a profit of $100 on twenty shares. Margin should accompany orders, and the required protection must be kept good. Ordinarily, however, we do not call for additional margin while six points' protection remains. Stop-loss orders—orders to sell at the market if a certain price is reached on a decline—may be entered at any point within two points of the exhaustion of the margin.

"We charge interest on the money lent you for the purchase of stock on margin—on the difference between cost and deposit. Our rate is based on the current bank rate; it is 5 per cent. at present. All dividends accruing on long stock we credit to your account when received from the companies. We mail statements monthly, or oftener if requested."

A word of caution should be added here for small investors who may contemplate the purchase of odd lots on a margin. No one should make an investment of this kind unless he is prepared to put up a large margin. He should also be in the way of furnishing at once additional margin, provided the stock should decline, threatening to "wipe him out." Odd-lot buying being in general for persons of moderate means, it has not commonly been thought to be a form of investment in which such persons could profitably or safely indulge "on a margin." It differs from buying real estate on a margin—that is, by giving a mortgage. The value of houses does not rise and fall hourly on an exchange. Moreover, mortgages are placed for long and definite terms—one, three, or five years. The house may decline in value after purchase, but the mortgage can not be called until the expiration of the term for which it was placed on the property. In case of a decline in the value of the property one usually has ample time in which to prepare for a renewal of the mortgage. Renewals, moreover, are commonly made at a reduction in the amount, reductions being effected through savings made during the years the mortgage has run.



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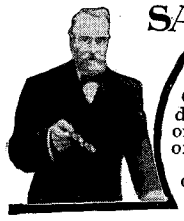

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A RECONSTRUCTED TRUST COMPANY

On March 14 were taken up the last of what are known as "surplus certificates A" of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. These certificates were issued at the time of the resumption of business by this company in March, 1908, the failure of the company in October, 1907, having been the most potent influence among those which brought on the panic. The taking up of these certificates is declared, by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, to be "one of the most interesting operations in the after-panic finance" of the last two years.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company was for five months in the hands of receivers. When business was resumed, depositors received for 70 per cent. of their claims certificates of deposit bearing 3 per cent. interest, and for the remainder surplus certificates carrying 4 per cent. The certificates of deposit had twenty-eight months to run, that is, a little over two years. They were paid off, however, in thirteen months. The total claims against the company for deposits at the time of resumption of business amounted to $35,000,000. These have now all been liquidated as follows:

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT—70 PER CENT. OF CLAIMS.

Instalment.	Paid.	When Due.
10 per cent.	Mar. 26, '08	Mar. 26, '08
5 per cent.	June 1, '08	June 26, '08
5 per cent.	June 1, '08	Sept. 26, '08
5 per cent.	Aug. 20, '08	Dec. 26, '08
5 per cent.	Aug. 20, '08	Feb. 26, '09
5 per cent.	Nov. 16, '08	April 26, '09
5 per cent.	Nov. 16, '08	June 26, '09
5 per cent.	Nov. 16, '08	Aug. 26, '09
5 per cent.	Nov. 16, '08	Oct. 26, '09
5 per cent.	Nov. 16, '08	Dec. 26, '09
10 per cent.	Feb. 16, '09	Feb. 26, '10
10 per cent.	Feb. 16, '09	April 26, '10
12½ per cent.	April 22, '09	June 26, '10
12½ per cent.	April 22, '09	Aug. 26, '10

"SURPLUS A" CERTIFICATES—30 PER CENT. OF CLAIMS.

Instalment.	Date of Payment.
25 per cent	August 4, 1909
25 per cent	October 20, 1909
15 per cent	March 14, 1910
*35 per cent	March 14, 1910

The writer explains that a syndicate without compensation was organized to purchase at par and accrued interest any of the "surplus A" certificates which holders might not care to exchange for new stock in the company, at the rate of $300 per share. By this means all the "surplus A" certificates were taken up, and the voting trustees, appointed two years ago, retired. It is added that stockholders who, at the time of the reorganization, contributed $2,400,000 in cash to the company, taking for it "surplus B" certificates, will now surrender their certificates for new stock at the rate of $300 per share. The condition of the company after the retiring of these certificates is stated as follows: "The company is now in a thoroughly strong position, with clean assets, a competent management, capital (after Monday) of $3,200,000, surplus of $5,750,000, and deposits of $35,000,000. It has 18,000 depositors as against 17,000 at the time of failure, and ranks once more among the leading trust companies in the city." Some of the difficulties under which the old company labored, as well

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as those which have attended the reorganization, are named as follows:

"The Knickerbocker prior to its reorganization represented most of the weaknesses of the old trust-company system before the days of the reserve law. Rush for deposits at that time made many trust companies bid exorbitant rates for accounts, and conduct a business largely made up of demand deposits upon a 'shoe-string' reserve. While the Knickerbocker paid out $8,000,000 cash on the day of failure, more than 14 per cent. of the $25,857,000 time loans on its books represented syndicate-underwritings which tied up its funds for long periods and committed it to enormous future expenditures. Under such conditions, with nearly nine-tenths of its deposits subject to sight withdrawal, the Knickerbocker, as was said at the time, needed a 50-per-cent. reserve or even more to put it upon anything like a safe basis. Its business in those days resembled that done by some of the European investment institutions, which employ their capital in long-term ventures which, while often very profitable, are never of the sort that conservatively managed deposit banks should take up.

"Some idea of the embarrassments encountered by the new management in providing for these obligations may be gained from this statement by the depositors' committee, just after the failure:

"'If the assets were all "quick assets," and could be converted into cash, every depositor could be paid off in full and the company would have its capital intact and a surplus, but it goes without saying that but few of these assets can be collected within thirty days to six months, more of them fall due or are collectible between six months and one year, and a great many must be carried between one year and two years, while others can only be reduced to cash between two years and two years and six months.'"

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1909

A valuable compilation of statistics as to the gold production of last year and the year 1908 has been made by *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. Comparisons are presented between those two years as they affect the more important countries in which gold is found. It appears from these figures that the production of gold last year was greater than for any other year in the world's history. The increases were brought about through three causes—the opening of new mines, the more extensive working of old ones, and a closer gathering of metal from ores. These methods were sometimes applied separately and sometimes in conjunction. The comparative table of production for the two years as affecting different countries is given as follows:

	1908	1909
Transvaal	$145,819,016	$151,900,000
United States	94,560,000	96,500,000
Australia	73,314,671	71,980,780
Russia	30,944,561	34,160,000
Mexico	24,518,548	26,000,000
Rhodesia	12,276,304	12,605,000
British India	10,424,067	10,566,500
Canada	9,559,274	10,750,000
China, Japan, and Korea	10,618,850	11,000,000
West Africa	5,773,544	4,625,000
Madagascar	1,136,850	2,480,000
Other countries	24,488,752	25,000,000
Total	$443,434,527	$457,567,280

It appears from this table that the total increase in production for the year was $14,122,753, or a little more than 3 per cent. Final official figures may make some changes in the record, inasmuch as the

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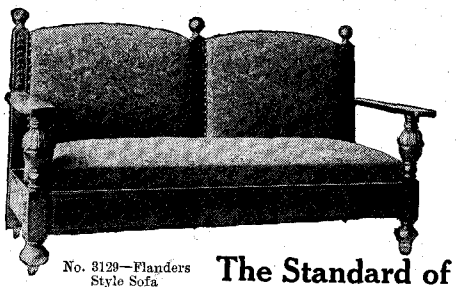

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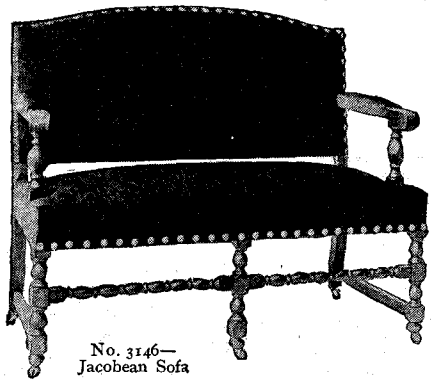

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returns for December are not official, but estimated. It is believed, however, that the estimate was made on a conservative basis, and that the official figures are more likely to increase than to diminish it. Another table presents the total output of gold for the past twenty years:

1890	$118,848,700	1900	$258,829,703
1891	130,650,000	1901	260,877,429
1892	146,292,600	1902	298,812,493
1893	158,437,551	1903	329,475,401
1894	182,509,283	1904	349,088,293
1895	198,995,741	1905	378,411,054
1896	211,242,081	1906	405,551,020
1897	237,833,984	1907	411,294,457
1898	287,327,833	1908	443,434,522
1899	311,505,947	1909	457,567,288

BUILDING-EXPENDITURES

In a compilation of building-expenditures at the leading cities of the country *Bradstreet's* presents an interesting series of totals. The outlays for 1909 were $857,530,669. This sum, compared with the expenditures for 1908, is larger by $231,082,594, or 36.9 per cent. These figures are put forth as approximate building returns from 105 cities. A table is also given of building-activity during the past five years in sixty-six cities. The returns are for the first six months, the second six months, and the total for each year, as follows:

Sixty-six cities.	Total, first six months.	Total, second six months.	Total for year.
1905....	$296,244,160	$302,472,254	$598,716,414
1906....	348,911,084	279,417,712	628,328,796
1907....	318,656,543	242,360,539	561,017,082
1908....	224,515,166	289,764,453	514,279,619
1909....	385,529,974	344,115,746	729,645,720

These figures show that in 1909 there was a gain of 41 per cent. over 1908, and 16 per cent. over what had before been the record year—that is, the year 1906. In building, therefore, as in some other lines of industry, the past year broke records.

In January of this year occurred what *Bradstreet's* describes as a "perceptible quieting-down of building-activities," but this is attributed mainly to "midwinter weather conditions and a decidedly more severe sort of weather than was witnessed a year ago." The figures for 103 cities show expenditures in January of $43,306,368, which is a decline of 25.6 per cent. from December, 1909, and of 11.7 per cent. from January, 1909. In some cities there were gains, but the losses more than overcame them. The number of cities showing increases was forty-nine, those showing decreases, fifty-four.

The reduced activity in New York amounted to about $3,000,000, so that New York contributed a great part of the $5,000,000 total loss this year as compared with January a year ago. Comparing January of this year with December, 1909, the loss in New York is 42.7 per cent. Following are totals for different cities on January of this year and December, 1909, with the percentages of decrease for January this year, compared with January 1, last year:

Cities	Jan., 1910	Inc. From 1909	Dec. Jan., 1909	Dec., 1909
Atlanta, Ga.	406,227	....	28.2	591,766
Baltimore, Md ..	527,700	56.3	....	547,425
Bayonne, N. J. ..	46,375	....	22.1	88,700

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Cities	Jan., 1910	Inc. From Jan., 1909	Dec. From Jan., 1909	Dec., 1909
Berkeley, Cal.	66,500	....	24.4	119,500
Binghamton, N.Y.	50,325	291.9	....	53,869
Birmingham, Ala.	169,848	....	22.8	137,676
Bridgeport, Conn.	87,385	....	26.5	140,932
Buffalo, N. Y.	418,000	....	24.4	475,000
Cambridge, Mass.	25,300	....	51.5	51,025
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	177,000	105.8	....	631,150
Chattanooga, Tenn.	54,429	6.5	....	67,555
Chicago, Ill.	6,054,000	....	26.4	6,725,900
Cincinnati, O.	217,325	....	11.4	313,100
Cleveland, O.	281,659	....	38.6	727,975
Columbus, O.	66,265	....	45.0	76,375
Dallas, Tex.	380,565	86.2	....	138,646
Denver, Col.	449,300	....	35.3	504,820
Des Moines, Ia.	61,334	123.7	....	423,652
Detroit, Mich.	720,150	....	9.7	1,083,670
Duluth, Minn.	97,225	100.8	....	273,635
Elizabeth, N. J.	55,800	....	50.3	200,594
Fort Worth, Tex.	296,972	525.0	....	197,150
Galveston, Tex.	9,420	1.9	....	9,635
Grand Rapids, M.	68,876	....	26.2	327,628
Harrisburg, Pa.	16,600	....	32.5	88,375
Indianapolis, Ind.	277,585	55.6	....	470,360
Jacksonville, Fla.	139,600	....	76.7	161,950
Kansas City, Kan.	65,700	77.3	....	16,215
Kansas City, Mo.	543,876	25.6	....	318,780
Knoxville, Tenn.	24,715	....	60.1	15,470
Lawrence, Mass.	105,600	55.0	....	136,950
Lincoln, Neb.	27,900	....	58.0	65,000
Little Rock, Ark.	86,880	17.1	....	86,446
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,766,431	173.4	....	1,238,244
Louisville, Ky.	271,956	104.7	....	79,437
Lowell, Mass.	21,000	....	37.5	26,200
Lynn, Mass.	117,800	93.1	....	167,400
Milwaukee, Wis.	180,195	....	24.3	525,284
Mobile, Ala.	84,220	116.7	....	27,767
Nashville, Tenn.	92,591	....	87.2	147,040
Newark, N. J.	482,877	....	22.1	1,040,425
New Bedford, M.	810,336	2,564.4	....	266,060
New Haven, Conn.	104,015	....	40.3	981,375
New Orleans, La.	317,508	46.6	....	234,197
New York City—				
Bronx	2,632,550	....	16.8	3,585,500
Brooklyn	1,913,400	....	48.1	5,863,920
Manhattan*	6,586,400	....	9.4	10,351,350
Manhattan†	695,020	7.5	....	867,696
Queens	823,791	....	25.5	1,922,565
Total, N. Y. C.	12,651,161	....	20.3	22,591,031
Norfolk, Va.	152,051	4.3	....	240,750
Oakland, Cal.	363,456	....	3.6	263,344
Oklahoma, Okla.	538,178	128.6	....	224,325
Omaha, Neb.	287,630	3.6	....	119,470
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,131,775	27.7	....	1,868,460
Pittsburg, Pa.	684,614	1.1	....	670,212
Portland, Ore.	624,110	44.6	....	1,436,825
Richmond, Va.	130,229	....	59.5	232,404
Rochester, N. Y.	290,646	34.5	....	638,809
Sacramento, Cal.	237,558	582.4	....	101,291
Salt Lake City, U.	897,400	139.2	....	271,000
San Antonio, Tex.	198,051	....	35.6	138,360
San Diego, Cal.	152,150	2.7	....	229,100
San Francisco, C.	1,708,380	....	14.4	2,077,793
Scranton, Pa.	98,705	....	76.8	597,551
Seattle, Wash.	1,274,975	....	38.5	1,040,470
Somerville, Mass.	131,575	44.6	....	68,850
Spokane, Wash.	298,195	8.3	....	213,635
St. Louis, Mo.	1,461,000	29.9	....	880,671
St. Paul, Minn.	354,592	24.1	....	562,349
Syracuse, N. Y.	161,933	....	34.4	244,230
Tacoma, Wash.	113,344	....	42.5	185,670
Toledo, Ohio	84,760	....	23.2	81,010
Topeka, Kan.	30,665	1.0	....	24,000
Troy, N. Y.	12,500	....	76.8	38,850
Washington, D.C.	1,041,774	....	17.5	1,027,509
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	70,324	17.2	....	76,189
Worcester, Mass.	82,190	....	33.7	215,265

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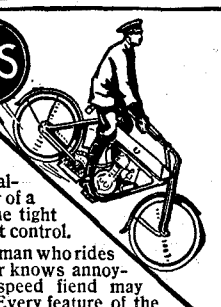

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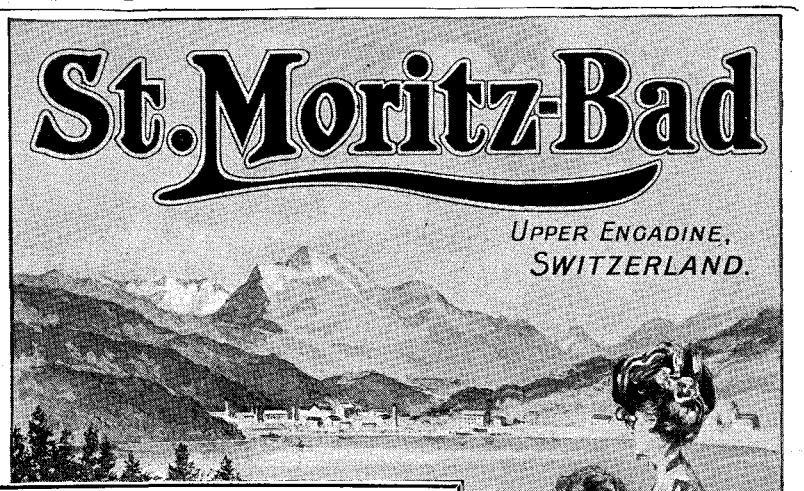

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